The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A Loud Wail Over the Fall of Jackson.

The Rolling Stock and Motive Power of Three Railroads Lost.

"Nothing Goes Well in the Southwest."

Operations of the National Cavalry in North Carolina.

THE REBEL COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

A Large Amount of Public Property Destroyed.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 24.

The Richmond *Whig*, of July 23, says:

"The evacuation of Jackson, Miss., left in the hands of the enemy the rolling stock of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. *The loss is incalculably important, and wholly irreparable. Nothing goes well in the Southwest.*

The Federal cavalry raid from Newbern, N. C., reached Rocky Mount, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of the track. The bridge over the Neuse River, one thousand feet long, was burned, *thereby cutting off communication for some weeks.*"

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 23.

The following is from the Petersburgh *Express* of July 23:

"From passengers who reached here yesterday morning, on the train from Weldon, we gather a few particulars from the raid on Rocky Mount, N. C., briefly referred to by us in yesterday's *Express.*

The gang numbered between four and six hundred, and came up from Washington, N. C. This is the route supposed to have been taken for Rocky Mount, though about the same distance from Plymouth as Washington. The roads from the latter point are much the best. Either road would bring them to Tarborough, a flourishing little town in Edgecourt County, about 18 miles from Rocky Mount, and where, until recently, the Government has had immense supplies of bacon, corn, &c.

The raiders reached Rocky Mount about 12 o'clock, meeting with no resistance. The small squad of fifteen or twenty men guarding the bridge over the Tar River, near Rocky Mount, of course, did not risk an engagement with such odds, but, we presume, retired in good order. They (the Federals) immediately proceeded to burn the depot, destroy the water-tank, and commit acts of vandalism. In this vicinity they also burnt about 5,000 bales of cotton, belonging chiefly to private individuals, which had accumulated at Rocky Mount, and a squad repaired to the large cotton factory near by, owned by Wm. S. Bartle, where they applied the torch, and that spacious building, with all its valuable machinery, was speedily reduced to ashes. This is really a serious loss to all that portion of the State, as well as the south side of Virginia. A very large quantity of cotton yarns made at this factory were purchased by the people of Eastern North Carolina and the south side of Virginia, who since the war have been largely engaged in manufacturing clothing for home consumption.

The regular mail train for Wilmington passed just thirty minutes before the arrival of the raiders, and thus made a narrow escape from capture. The train on the Tarborough branch of the Wilmington road was not so fortunate. It was captured by the raiders, and two carloads of ammunition and over 30,000 pounds of bacon was destroyed. They also attempted to destroy the cars and locomotives. We understand that they only partially succeeded. The train from Weldon, which reached here yesterday afternoon, brought no intelligence later than the above. Travel and telegraphic communication between Weldon and Wilmington are now interrupted, and we can find no one who is able to inform us when it will be resumed. A military force sufficiently large to prevent a repetition of the destruction effected on Monday is now at hand on the road; but unfortunately, they are just in time to be too late; the damage has been done.

Later.—We learn by telegraph from Wilmington that the bridge destroyed by the raiders spanned Tar River, near Rocky Mount. It was a most substantial structure, some 300 yards long. The track for the distance of a mile or two was torn up, and other damage was effected which it will require a week or more to repair. Travel, it is thought, will be suspended six or eight days. It is understood that the raiders have only fallen back to Tarborough, distant from Rocky Mount about eighteen miles. If allowed to remain at Tarborough it will be time thrown away to repair the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for the Yankee cavalry will be able to reach it in two hours' time whenever they feel so disposed, and so destroy the track that it will be useless. We hope, however, that Gen. Robert Ransom, who is now in that direction, will quickly clear the invaders out from Tarborough."

NO CAUSE FOR DESPONDENCY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 17.

While Paul Jones, in the wretched old hulk of an Indiaman a hundred years old, (the *Bon Homme Richard*,) was engaged in the desperate conflict with the *Serapis*, a new English frigate of the first-class, just out of port—after a single broadside had riddled her so completely that he was compelled to lash her to the Englishman to avoid sinking—when nearly all his guns had bursted and half his crew had fallen—a momentary cessation of firing induced his adversary to hail him and inquire whether he had struck. "We have not begun to fight," was the laconic and pithy reply, and after two hours more of mortal combat, he had the proud satisfaction of walking the Englishman's deck a victor, under circumstances so desperate that at one time there appeared no chance of escape. Such is the reward of valor when allied to constancy, and directed by an indomitable will.

Lincoln, Seward, Halleck, and the whole Yankee press are hugging themselves in the delusion that they already see the end of the war, and that that end is, to us, the death of our liberty, and the beginning of an interminable servitude. To their taunts and sneers we reply, in the defiant language of Paul Jones. "We have not yet begun to fight." They think they have seen pitched fields, but the hottest of those they have seen are, to those which must come, but as the freshness of an April morning to the fiery breath of the dog days—but as the snow upon the side of Hecla to the whirling gulf of flame within—but as December to June—but as an ice house to a furnace heated an hundred fold.

This people has never yet put forth its strength to half its extent, furious as has been the war in which it has been engaged, mighty as have been its struggles, glorious as has been its victories, unparalleled as has been the result. What we have done is scarcely a type of what we can do. The present situation, far from being desperate, is only trying enough to induce new energy in the contest, to call for new exertions and new sacrifices, to remind our people of the nature of the conflict, and the object of the enemy, to bring out our whole strength, and to let the world see of what we are capable. While the Yankees think they have subjugated us by taking Vicksburgh, we repeat, in the language of Paul Jones, "We have not begun to fight."

Such is the spirit of our people, such the resources of our countrymen in their own determined will, such the obstacles the enemy will have to overcome before he can ever subdue us. We have lost Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. What of that? Suppose we lose Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington—all our seaports. What of that, we ask again?

> —"What though the field be lost?
> All is not lost! The unconquerable will,
> And study of revenge, immortal hate,
> And courage never to submit or yield:
> All these remain."

These we would still have, though everything materially were gone.

But we are reduced to no such straits. On the contrary, we speak the solemn truth when we declare, that in our opinion, our situation, although it is one which calls for the utmost exertion, so far from being desperate, is not even gloomy. The enemy has taken Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Does he open the navigation of the river thereby? Not at all, as we showed the other day, and we think we showed satisfactorily. On the other hand, he weakens himself by the garrisons he is obliged to keep in those places, and he strengthens our armies by returning the garrisons which have been so long shut up there. He would do the same thing by taking Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Having no longer any detached ports to defend, our army could then complete the policy of concentration which, but partially pursued, has already been attended with such memorable results.

Retiring to the interior as he advances, we shall weaken him and strengthen ourselves with every step that he takes on leaving his base of operations. We have made our calculations long ago, that all the towns within reach of the enemy's navy would fall; and giving them, for the sake of argument, up to him, we conceive that we are more able to beat him without them than with them. Let it not be forgotten, in the meantime, that we have a powerful army—an army that has never been beaten, with a General at its head who may rank with the most renowned leaders of whom history makes mention. Let the desponding think of these facts, and tell us what there is gloomy in our situation. For our part, we see nothing whatever. We may be called on to destroy more cotton and tobacco to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; but, in our opinion, this would not be the worst thing the Government could do, even of its own free will. It would recall the minds of thousands from the pursuit of wealth to the defence of the country, and that would be a positive gain.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE PROSPECTS.

VICKSBURGH.

From the Montgomery Weekly Mail, July 8.

The news from Virginia has absorbed public attention to such a degree that we are apt to lose sight of Vicksburgh. It is true that the recent demonstration of Gen. Lee is well calculated to attract the deepest interest, *but we doubt if the conquest of Pennsylvania, and the conflagration of every farm in that State, would compensate us for the loss of Vicksburgh.* By the one we shall have destroyed a certain amount of the enemy's property; by the other we lose not only property, but prestige. If Vicksburgh falls, what will be the consequence? The Confederacy will be cut into two parts. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, placed beyond the reach of succor or support, the Mississippi River yielded to the Yankee, the State of Mississippi given up to raids and ruin, and Johnston forced to fall back to the Bigbee River, and perhaps to the Alabama. These results will assuredly follow the capture of Vicksburgh, and yet we doubt if many persons give more than a passing thought to the subject. We learn, indeed, through the telegraph that all is going on well, that Kirby Smith's forces have possession of Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, that Johnston has possession of Union Bluff, on the Yazoo, and that the Yankees have abandoned Grand Gulf. If all this is so, then our forces are not only in front and rear, but on both flanks of Grant's army, and his capture would be merely a question of time. But are these reports true? Are they reliable? We have our doubts on the subject, for of all the dispatches we receive, the least reliable are those which come to us from Jackson. The operator of the Press Association at that place seems to be the most credulous mortal alive, and does not hesitate to send dispatches in all directions that are perfectly ridiculous."

The same editor says in another article:

"It will be seen then that we are in the midst of events of the most important character. Turn in any direction and we see the camp-fires blazing, and hear the tramp of cavalry, the rattle of infantry, and the thunder of cannon. The month of July may decide our fate, for if we are victorious, if we whip the enemy from our country, and prove that we can successfully invade his own, then we may regard the crisis over, and our independence achieved.

Since the foregoing was in type our dispatches reporting the fall of Vicksburgh and the battle of Gettysburgh have come to hand. They speak for themselves, and if they did not we have no time for comment. We presume, however, that even the authorities at Richmond will agree with us that, if there was an army to spare from Virginia, it ought to have been divided between Bragg and Pemberton, thus making sure of victories in Tennessee and Mississippi, instead of invading the enemy's country—which at best was a very hazardous experiment."

BRAGG'S DEFEAT.

The same paper speaks as follows of the situation in Tennessee:

"The latest reports in regard to Bragg's army place it at Bridgeport, and that he intends making the south bank of the Tennessee his future line of defence. If this report proves to be true, it will have a very unhappy effect on our prospects in that quarter, for Middle Tennessee will be overrun by the enemy, and the war drawn into North Alabama. What induced Gen. Bragg to make this retrograde movement we cannot say, unless it was that Rosecrans had been heavily reinforced, but it strikes us that it would have been better for Bragg to have stood his ground and fought at Tullahoma. In fact we had confidently relied on his delivering battle in Tennessee from the rumors which reached us, and from the following statement of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 22d ult.:

'We have it from good authority that Bragg has given his men the sacred assurance of a soldier that he will never cross the Tennessee River without one of the bloodiest battles of the war. He means to fight Rosecrans on the square, and he has every confidence in being able to drive him and his whelps beyond the border.'"

THE FIELD.

From the Mobile Weekly Tribune, July 14.

Vicksburgh fell on the 4th inst. Gen. Johnston telegraphed the fact to the Secretary of War on the 7th inst. Thus three days elapsed before the Government was informed of the calamity, and, we suppose, before Johnston knew it. It would seem that the moment the news was received, Gen. Johnston fell back toward Jackson.

The great question to us is as to the course Grant intends to take. The telegraph—but that is not to be relied on for this kind of information—says that he sent ten thousand men to the assistance of Banks, and ten thousand up the river to aid in removing the forces of Price and others. He left fifteen or twenty thousand at Vicksburgh, in all probability. The rest he reserved for his own command, and was going toward Jackson. Perhaps his army numbers forty or fifty thousand men, as the remainder to operate in Mississippi. What course will he take? May he not strike for Selma, while he expects Rosecrans to draw Bragg off, take Chattanooga, and move down toward Montgomery? If this be the plan, it is bold enough, and if it should be successful, would be disastrous enough. Mobile would be then at the mercy of the enemy, without the necessity of firing a gun into it. We should be controlled by the force which compelled Pemberton to lay down his arms.

This is drawing a very dark picture, which resembles, after a fashion, one that we find circulated extensively on the streets. But its probability is in the assumption that Bragg will be annihilated, and that Johnston has no army to help himself with.

What is the strength of our army, taking in all the forces on and contiguous to the Mississippi, including Price's command, and omitting that of Magruder, who is supposed to be not far off? It is estimated at nearly 90,000, without counting Pemberton's garrison. This is not a large number, and it is so divided that the largest part of it massed—that is, Johnston's army—may be considered equal to the whole. In other words, Johnston has the only force under his command that stands as a barrier to the progress of Grant. Kirby Smith is on the other side of the river. The fall of Vicksburgh relieves him, and he can now move at will to the most endangered part of the field, if he can cross the river.

We lack troops beyond doubt; and it will presently, perhaps, be found that the true policy is to withdraw every man from Arkansas, in order to meet the emergency which seems to be about to present itself in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

The danger of this movement shows that people not now in the army must prepare to help themselves. The armies called out for State defense must be relied on. How much better it would have been if they had been called out two or three months ago!

Dartmouth College.

Boston, Friday, July 24.

Rev. Dr. Lord has resigned his position as President of Dartmouth College. His successor has not as yet been appointed.

THE TWO GREAT ARMIES.

Meade and Lee Reported in Rapid Motion.

Lee's Communication with Richmond at Meade's Mercy.

A BATTLE PROBABLE AT ANY MOMENT.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, July 24.

This evening's *Republican* contains the following:

"The impression that Meade and Lee are lying with their armies along the western banks of the Upper Potomac, watching each other, and that the headquarters of Gen. Meade is at *Harper's Ferry*, or in that region, is a decided mistake. Both armies are active, and Meade is where he can strike Lee a blow when he pleases. A battle is likely to occur at any moment."

On the same subject this evening's *Star* has the following:

"We apprehend there can now be little doubt that on Saturday morning last Lee commenced to move most of his army up the Virginia Valley, from the position it had occupied since recrossing the Potomac. He had previously made a feint to recross the Potomac by sending Ewell's command up toward Cumberland. It is to be presumed that he regards the movements of Meade's army, which has been by no means idle of late, as making it necessary for him to hurry off for the protection of his communications with Richmond. We feel very sure that Meade has his communication already at his mercy—where and how it is not proper that we should state. At any rate, we may not improperly say that Meade is demonstrating that all apprehensions of tardiness on his part are entirely groundless. Lee's advance is represented to have been at Strasburgh on day before yesterday, and we trust, as we believe, that his whole flank is being daily felt by Meade's cavalry, so that all his movements are immediately known and provided against."

To these statements of the local papers it need only be added that there is a plentiful lack of knowledge as to army movements on either side, and that the deficiency is being supplemented by the vaguest rumors.

GEN. FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Gunboat Smith Briggs—The Thirteenth Indiana—The Murder of Dr. Sanborn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bowers Hill, Va., Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

A word as to the operations and usefulness of the United States gunboat *Smith Briggs*, of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee's squadron, and commanded by Capt. Lee during the recent Peninsular campaign, I am persuaded will prove of public interest. When the late Peninsular campaign was commenced, it found Capt. Lee at Norfolk, having just concluded some repairs upon [illegible] received orders from Gen. Dix to report to Fortress Monroe, whence the *Smith Briggs* was ordered to Yorktown to await further orders from the then commanding General of the Department. The 23d of June found the *Briggs* at West Point, anchoring that night near the mouth of the Pamunkey River, where, on the evening of the 24th, she was joined by four gunboats and twelve transports. These left the next morning, the 25th of June, for White House, on reaching which point, it was found to be in the possession of a squadron of rebel cavalry, upon whom fire was opened, driving them into the woods and utterly dispersing them. On going ashore a rebel sutler was found, whose goods were taken possession of, I believe, by Major Stratton, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, which body of troops had just landed in anticipation of the expedition to the Anna Bridge. The *Briggs* was further useful on this day in dropping a mile down the river for the purpose of preventing a flank movement of the enemy. During the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th days of June the *Smith Briggs* was engaged in patroling the river between West Point and the White House, to prevent guerrillas interfering with or annoying transports engaged in conveying troops to the White House. On the 27th Capt. Lee captured a large number of rebel horses, and on the 2d day of July he destroyed a rebel battery at Cumberland Heights. From the 3d of July until the United States forces were finally withdrawn from the Peninsula, the *Briggs* was employed in patroling the Pamunkey River. This record, covering as it does only one campaign, is all aglow with arduous services well performed. Capt. Lee enjoys the hearty respect of all connected with this department, both as an officer and a man.

Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, has wisely commissioned John M. Wilson to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the noblest regiment from that patriotic State—the Thirteenth Indiana. Lieut.-Col. Wilson has served his country both faithfully and gallantly since the outbreak of the war, and is justly esteemed an excellent officer and man. He is among the popular men of his State and section.

The Common Council of Portsmouth have adopted a series of condemnatory resolutions regarding the murder of Lieut. Sanborn by Dr. David M. Wright, who is now on his trial before Gen. R. S. Foster's Military Commission at Norfolk. The resolutions, in addition to being severe upon the cowardly assassin, call upon the United States forces to remove from their midst "the foul-mouthed traitors who infest the corners and market-places of our city, plotting treason, and even contemplating such deeds of bloodshed as we are now called to reflect upon." Sharp and suggestive resolutions have also been adopted by the "Norfolk Union Association," in which they forcibly affirm that in this cruel tragedy is to be seen another of the many forcible reasons why traitors should be sent beyond the lines of the United States forces, to those who need them to fight in open combat. From this you will see how deeply deplored the murder of Lieut. Sanborn is, and the depth of the loyal feeling in this section of Virginia.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Gen. Foster—A Steamer from Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 23.

Maj.-Gen. Foster left for Newbern, N. C., this forenoon, on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*. He will soon return and make his headquarters here.

The sidewheel steamer *Planter* arrived from Charleston at noon to-day, and proceeded to Newport's News to report to Admiral Lee. She did not communicate with the shore here.

The trial of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, is progressing slowly, before the Military Commission composed of Brig.-Gen. Foster, United States Volunteers, Col. Arthur A. Dutton, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, Col. M. F. Donohue, Tenth New-Hampshire Volunteers, and Maj. John A. Bolles, Judge-Advocate. Messrs. Lemuel J. Bowden and L. H. Chandler are counsel for Dr. Wright.

The following soldiers have been buried in the cemetery at Norfolk during the week ending July 18:

Gabriel N. Cooley, Co. C, 141st N. Y., died July 13.
Marcus L. Brown, Co. B, 143d N. Y., died July 14.
John F. Adams, Co. E, 177th Penn., died July 14.
Alfred Countryman, Co. D, 141st N. Y., died July 14.
William H. Fenton, Co. B, 117th N. Y., died July 14.
Hollis Johnston, Co. D, 118th N. Y., died July 16.
Alonzo Bolde, Co. K, 117th New-York, died July 17.
Hamilton Roger, Co. D, 117th N. Y., died July 17.
John Carpenter, Co. A, 143d N. Y., died July 17.
Enoch D. Townsend, Co. H, 148th New-York, died July 18.
Jonathan Letson, Co. F, 117th N. Y., died July 19.
Alonzo Hopkins, Co. A, 118th N. Y., died July 19.
N. M. Lathrop, Co. H, 177th Penn., died July 19.

The above list is from the Portsmouth *Virginian*.

Two blockade runners were captured yesterday near Yorktown, and brought to this place last evening by the steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Success of the Cavalry Expedition, &c.

Nashville, Monday, July 20.

The latest intelligence received from the Cavalry Expedition which left here on the morning of the 18th inst., under command of Gen. Potter, states the extensive railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was destroyed, together with several miles of the railroad.

The resistance to the draft in New-York and elsewhere by the Copperheads, has aroused the indignation of the veteran troops in this Department.

IMPORTANT CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Cut at Wytheville.

A Severe Fight—Capture and Destruction of the Town.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 24.

A cavalry expedition, under Col. Tolland, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry, and Col. Powell, of the Second Virginia cavalry, sent by Brig.-Gen. Scammon from Charlestown, Va., to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, has been successful. They captured Wytheville after a severe fight, and took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and 700 stand of arms. Our loss was about 65 killed and wounded. Col. Tolland and Capt. De Law, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded. The enemy lost 75 killed, and a large number wounded. Our troops were fired on by the citizens from the houses. The town was totally destroyed. The command reached Fayetteville yesterday after a hard march.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Reported Capture of the Whole of Morris Island.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, July 20.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Beaufort, stating that our forces had obtained entire possession of Morris Island.

WORK OF THE PRIVATEERS.

Capture of the Ships George Griswold and Jabez Snow.

The ship *George Griswold* was captured on the 8th of May, 15 miles northeast from Cape Frio, by the privateer *Georgia*.

The ship *Jabez Snow* was captured by the *Alabama* on the 29th of May.

A Naval Engagement—Unknown Vessels Fighting off Petit Menan.

Portland, Me., Friday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, from Cherryfield, this morning, says that Capt. Haskell, of the schooner *Virginia*, who arrived at Steuben yesterday, from Boston, reports seeing, about 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a heavy steamer off Petit Menan, firing guns at some craft low in the water, which was returning the fire. Both crafts appeared to be steering southwest.

Another Pirate.

The ship *Guiding Star*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Calcutta, reports: July 1, lat. 12° 27′, long. 43° 1′, passed a ship's mast with lower yard attached, apparently a mizzen mast, with spider and truss bands, also an iron pin rail; the mast painted white and burned in several places. July 20, lat. 34° 37′, long. 69° 43′, boarded brig *Antonio*, Mather, hence for Belize (Hond.), 7 days out, which reported 18th, in lat. 36°, on the southern edge of the Gulf stream saw a sloop-rigged privateer with one large gun amidships; saw her chasing a large ship; the sloop was of about 100 tons; was confident she was a privateer; was quite near her.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, July 24.

GEN. MEREDITH.

Gen. Sol. Meredith, wounded at Gettysburgh, has so far recovered as to be able to start for his home in Indiana. Commissioner Holloway, of the Patent Office, accompanies him.

GEN. GRANT.

The statement that Gen. Grant is to receive the Major-Generalship in the regular army, made vacant by the retiring of Gen. Wool, is believed to be as yet only a rumor.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT HUDSON.

L. M. Schwerin, bearer of dispatches from Port Hudson to the Government, arrived here yesterday.

THE WOUNDED OF GETTYSBURGH.

Medical Inspector Vollum, returned to-day from Gettysburgh. He reports that all the wounded have been removed, excepting those too severely wounded to bear removal.

BARON GEROLT'S HOUSE NOT BURNT.

The statement that Baron Gerolt's residence was among the houses consumed in last night's fire proves erroneous.

APPOINTMENT.

Ex-Governor of Utah, S. L. Harding, has been appointed Chief Justice of Colorado Territory.

CAPTURES.

An arrival from the Potomac flotilla to-night reports frequent captures of small parties of blockade runners, and that there has been no hostile demonstration of the enemy on the river for a week past.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP OF ARKANSAS.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 9, 1863.

General Orders No. 211.—Ordered, that the appointment of John S. Phelps as Military Governor of the State of Arkansas, and of Amos F. Eno as Secretary, be revoked, and the office of Military Governor in said State is abolished, and that all authority, appointments and power heretofore granted to and exercised by them, or either of them, as Military Governor or Secretary, or by any person or persons appointed by or acting under them, is hereby revoked and annulled.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

The First Steamer Through from St. Louis to the Crescent City.

Arrival of the Imperial, and her Departure on the Return Trip.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans on the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are but two days later than those already received, and are not specially important.

Brig.-Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, was to leave on the steamer *Columbia*, on Sunday morning, the 19th. He goes to Washington on business, and will probably make a brief visit among his friends in the North, after which he will return to resume his duties.

The steamer *Imperial*, Capt. Sims, arrived at New-Orleans from St. Louis, on the 17th. The *Imperial* left St. Louis on the 23d June, and arrived at Vicksburgh on the 29th. She left Vicksburgh July 13, with Gen. Ransom's brigade, and arrived at Natchez on July 14. Gen. Ransom captured 6,000 head of cattle, 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, 380,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and 500 head of horses and mules. He was to fortify and occupy Natchez. All was quiet from Vicksburgh down, and the river was clear.

The starting of the *Imperial* on her return trip is thus noticed in the *Era*, of the 18th:

"The levee was full of life yesterday up to the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., the time fixed for the departure of the *Imperial*. The throng of visitors on, in and around the boat was very great, some of whom were the most distinguished personages in the city. The wharf was crowded with people of all kinds, and hundreds of laborers were busy in putting freight, baggage and stores aboard. The decks and every available space on the steamer were filled with sick, wounded, convalescent or paroled soldiers, belonging to the nine months' men, who are returning to their homes by the way of Cairo and St. Louis, after having assisted to open that road by the prowess of their arms. At 2 o'clock she was ready to take her departure. The levee in the vicinity of the boat was filled by a constantly increasing crowd, and as she backed out into the stream, cheer upon cheer rent the air. The noble boat—the pioneer in the reopening of trade between the West and the South—shook herself right gallantly for a moment, then righting in the stream, she breasted the sluggish waters, and walked up the current like a thing of life and beauty. The cheers from the crowd followed her, and as she passed the shipping she was greeted with loud shouts, which were returned from the venturous steamer.

The *Imperial* is a first-class river steamer, and was a great favorite in these waters before the war broke out. She is not more than four years old, is built on a beautiful model, very swift, looks new and clean, and very showy. Her capacity for carrying freight and passengers is very great, and the remarkable feat she has performed in being the first boat to make the trip from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and thus again link together the great sections of our common country, and unite the severed tie never again to be broken, will hand her name down to imperishable fame.

The question now is, what boat will next arrive?—and then the next will be looked for, until the arrivals become so common that they will cease to excite surprise. When they begin to come by the dozen in a day, perhaps the Secessionists here will believe Vicksburgh has fallen.

THE MOVEMENTS OF MORGAN.

A Brisk Engagement with Ohio Militia.

Fifteen Rebels Killed and Several Wounded.

GENERAL SHACKELFORD IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 24.

Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum, yesterday, he was attacked by militia, under Col. Hall, with two pieces of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded. His progress was checked by Col. Hall twice, but he finally escaped, *via* Cumberland, Gurnsey County, which place he left last night.

At 7 o'clock this morning Morgan crossed the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell's, but was so closely pursued by Gen. Shackelford that he had no time to do any damage beyond the burning of the railroad depot and tearing up some of the tracks.

At 9 o'clock this morning Morgan reached Washington, Gurnsey County, where he did a good deal of damage, and obtained a considerable amount of plunder. Gen. Shackelford is closely chasing him up.

A courier arrived from the vicinity of Taylorsville at noon reports that a squad of about fifty men got detached from Morgan's command, when he crossed the Muskingum, and are prowling around the country, burning houses and wheat stacks and killing stock. Three hundred mounted men have been sent after them.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 24.

Maj. Krouse had a skirmish with the rebels at 11 o'clock this morning, and drove them out of Washington.

When last heard from Morgan was at Winchester, 12 miles north of East Castlebridge, moving toward the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, closely pursued by our forces.

INCIDENTS OF THE RAID.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 21.

Gen. Carrington returned yesterday from Washington, Harrison and other southern counties of this State, which he visited under the direction of the Governor, to examine into the operations and extent of the late raid, and to further the organization of the militia and the safety of the border. We gather from him the following facts: The rebels were discovered at Brandenburgh, and the country was aroused. The steamers *Alice Dean* and *McComb* were seized by the rebels for their ferriage. A gunboat went within range of the wharf-boat, but returned to Louisville. It was believed at Mauckport that the gunboat could have sunk the transports easily by hugging the south shore; but it was not done. The Legion had one gun and began to shell the rebels, killing six and wounding several more. It was proposed to sink the transports; but some scrupulous person declared it would be a "a pity," and of doubtful authority, to destroy so much property; but they had a right to kill the rebels. The result was, the river was crossed. For a distance of fourteen miles there was continual skirmishing, and with success. Logs were piled up and temporary breast-works built, behind which the Legion fought with great bravery. Twelve of the enemy were afterward buried by the citizens. Twenty-four rebels were wounded, including a Major, Captain and three Leutenants, and twenty six were taken prisoners. This running fight was marked by feats of creditable daring on the part of the Union men. Eighteen, under Maj. Frimmer, charged a company of forty rebels, dispersed them and took two prisoners.

On the other hand, the rebels met this gallantry with examples of unparalleled brutality. While Mrs. Glenn was taking care of the rebel wounded, her husband and son, both unarmed, were shot down by her side. This was done upon the alleged ground that some one had fired a shot from the house. After this murder, the house was burned with all its contents. Upon reaching Corydon, a general thieving commenced. Watches, pocket-books, knives, jewelry and liquors were seized everywhere. Hon. Mr. Wolfe lost his watch and purse, and there was no respect paid to party so long as a man had plunder. The liquors of the hospital, where some of their own wounded lay, shared the same fate with those of the drug-stores, hotels and saloons. For a space of ten miles in width every horse was stolen, and individual resistants were insulted or killed. The same policy was pursued at Salem and all along the route. Ransom money, or the flames, were the alternatives presented to every wealthy manufacturer or miller, and everything was merged in the one desire—plunder. Singularly enough, greenbacks only were current, and all money was required to be in Treasury notes. Nearly 1,000 horses were taken between the river and Vienna, and in Salem alone three citizens were each put to a ransom of $1,000 to save their mills.

Two things are to be noted. Morgan knew, before he crossed the river, who were his friends and who had arms. Upon entering Corydon *he showed a list* (and so at Salem) *of every citizen who had a Henry rifle* or other improved arm, and immediately sent patrols to bring them in. In Corydon the spy was a young man who visited there three weeks before and returned with Morgan. At Salem, a deserter from the Sixty-ninth Indiana boldly joined Morgan and was armed by him, but was subsequently captured and is now in Salem jail.

We give the above as an outline, which we shall follow up with incidents of the raid, as they will be valuable in after times.

Good guides were always found, and strange as it was, money, in specific sums, was demanded from persons who thought only their best friends knew they had it. Yet, with much of local treason, the people as a mass were true, and Morgan himself, in some instances, swore roundly at some who boasted that they were opposed to the war, and repeatedly showed favors to others who bravely maintained their attachment to the Union. With here and there as an exception, there was no favor shown the Copperheads or those who skulked from the defence of their own homes in avowed sympathy with the South. Where the K. G. Cs. were thickest there was full information in Morgan's possession of all he wished to know, but when he got what he wanted he treated his tools as badly as enemies, and bade them good-bye by taking the horses with which they had followed to guide him. Already steps are on foot to detect these men, and some who have figured no little in public life may find the veil too thin to cover the favor they showed the freebooter and his crew.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

A Large Number of Prizes Condemned.

A Number of Important Captures Recently Made.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

The activity and vigilance of our naval officers is telling in a very substantial manner in our blockade, both in its effects on the rebels and in the exchequers of the captors, many of whom already have handsome fortunes to their credit in the Treasury. The most gratifying feature of all this, however, is found in the reaction upon *English enterprise*—disappointed in the estimate of a paper blockade, and the consequent prospect of either eluding it or else showing its failure to meet the international standard of efficiency. Their game is blocked, and our harbor is full of prizes, and "the cry is still they come."

During the last week of Judge Marvin's official duties here, he condemned about twenty of these captures, with their cargoes, and they are being sent on to New-York for sale, as fast as the goods can be transferred to vessels that are sea-worthy. Judge Marvin has held these blockade-runners to pretty close account, and on one occasion, when a case was on trial where the vessel was cleared at Havana for New-Orleans, and captured at or near St. Andrews Bay, Fla., the master claiming that his chronometer, his sextant and quadrant were all out of order, and that he had missed his proper reckoning, the Judge said this may all have been so in his case, and yet there being a large reason to doubt it, he deemed it better in such cases that one innocent case should suffer than that a dozen rogues should escape.

A rather unusual capture was made on Tuesday last by the small cruising schooner *Anna*, in charge of Master's Mate J. S. Williams, who deserves much credit for his prompt and efficient action. It appears a strange boat was seen at various times on Monday from the Northwest Light-house in our outer harbor, attracting the suspicions of the reefers that an attack was intended upon them. The *Anna* passing out about this time was signalled from the Light and informed of the strange boat, and the Light-keeper's suspicions. Capt. Williams at once pursued, and after a long chase, several miles of which was among the keys in his small boat, where his men were compelled to wade and drag their boat, he at length overhauled and captured the party, proving to be six in number, in an open whale-boat with a mast and sails, claiming to be from Havana, and bound to the main land of Florida. The leader of the party is John Dukes, an old resident of this coast, and familiar with every crook and turn. When captured the men had no arms, but a good supply of powder.

This is a brother of James Dukes who so successfully captured the steamer *Boston*, a few days since in the Mississippi, and destroying a bark made good his escape to Mobile with the steamer. Persons well acquainted with the brothers think that John was intending to emulate the enterprise of the other and secure a desirable vessel from our harbor, and as he successfully captured six fishing smacks that were owned here, in the earliest stage of the war, about the waters of Tampa Fa, and that without any pretended commission as a naval officer of the rebels, we hope that some good reason will be found for retaining him until the war is over.

The little gunboat steamer *Jasmine*, Capt. Ledega, captured and brought in on Tuesday last the sloop *Retowpago*, with a full cargo of wines, liquors, coffee, salt and copper steam pipes, from Havana. This sloop has been here before as a prize, and left this port just five weeks previous to her recapture and return. She was taken west of Tortugas, bound probably to the Florida coast, and will be condemned. The *Jasmine* was on her way to Pensacola as a tender to the fleet there, and the day previous to this capture chased a steamer all day, but could not overhaul her.

A fine prize has just been captured and brought in by the gunboat steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. Jewett. From officers of the *Cuyler* I learn these particulars: On Sunday last they chased a steamer for many hours, during which they were constantly throwing overboard bales of cotton, they think to the number of 300, and night approaching she was enabled to escape among the Florida Keys northeast of Tortugas. The *Cuyler* was put on a circle during the night with the intention of securing the drifting cotton the coming day, but the weather being boisterous and sea rough, they were unable to accomplish anything until near night, when the watch reported a steamer with black smoke. The *Cuyler* was headed for it, and, after a pretty severe chase, captured the *Kate Dale*, of Mobile, with eight hundred bales of cotton, about one hundred of which were thrown over in the chase.

She is a good vessel and built for river navigation, and was sailing with the rebel flag, which I saw on board. The other steamer, and the three hundred bales thrown over, were left game for somebody else, and may be brought in here yet. Her name has been ascertained to be the *Alabama*.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* is going to New-York for repairs to her machinery, and will convoy her prize the steamer *Kate Dale*.

War vessels in the harbor are steamers *San Jacinto*, flag-ship of Admiral Bailey; steamers *Oneida*, *Tahoma*, and *Octorora*, sloop-of-war *Dale* and schooner *Wanderer*, steamtug *Jasamine*, for Pensacola. The *Hendrick Hudson*, left yesterday on a cruise in the Gulf in search of the 300 bales of cotton. The *Sagamore* also left yesterday on a cruise up the east coast.

F.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

EXERCISES AT UNION COLLEGE.

What the Institution Has Done for the Country—The Orations, Alumni Meeting, Society Reunions, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

"Never was the thorough education of your youth in America so necessary as at the present time" wrote lately a distinguished Professor of the Polytechnic School of France. In accordance with this sound doctrine, Union College has for the past years of war been diligently pursuing her courses of instruction. In addition to the usual preparations for useful careers, she has inaugurated a course of military engineering, and has sent forth its graduates, as well as many more, to serve their country in the field. Beside the Generals and other high officials furnished by her older classes, the one about to graduate has sent twenty, some of whom have fallen in the field, and some by the side of their whilom Professor, Col. PEISSNER, whose brave death at Chancellorsville has been recorded in your columns. While these have gone, those who remained behind have been qualifying themselves to be useful in other capacities, and are now winding up their Collegiate year with the usual literary exercises.

They commenced on Sunday evening with an address before the Theological Society, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Albany, formerly of Brooklyn. His remarkably effective delivery did justice to his thoughts, vigorously conceived and happily illustrated.

Monday was "Class-day," an institution well known to Yale and Harvard, but now first introduced here by "The Class of '63." In the morning the acting President, Dr. HICKOK, made a farewell address to the class, and was followed by two of its members, Mr. JAMES G. JOHNSON and Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Jr. The former gave an oration, inculcating obedience to law as the condition of success, and drawing illustrations from Nature, mind and society; and the latter a poem on consecrated spots, last and holiest among which came, of course, "Old Union." Both performances were most creditable.

In the afternoon, in the garden of Prof. LEWIS, Messrs. BLAKELY, FIELD and BELLINGER gave respectively the class History, Prophecy and Address. Then, in sad procession, they bid adieu to the buildings, dedicated the class-tree, changed their hats for the shocking bad ones supposed to have been worn when they entered, smoked the pipe of peace—a huge calumet, carved into the shape of the future "Graduates' Hall," now rising from the ground—surrounding the tree of the Campus; presented the pipe to the coming class of '64; sang their parting songs, and struggled for the garland of roses encircling the tree far above their heads. All agreed that the first class-day was a success, to be repeated by their children and their children's children.

In the evening DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Philadelphia, addressed the Senate. He portrayed "the condition of the country" most eloquently and most patriotically. An Irish Roman Catholic Democrat, he supported the war and the Administration. With great descriptive and illustrative powers, and unbounded facility of expression, he boldly denounced the misdeeds and shortcomings of all parties, predicting the ruin of all our hopes if the better portion of the community continued to permit themselves to be governed by the worst—by the pothouse politicians and demagogues.

The night closed with a brilliant "reception," (the College synonyme for the wordly word "ball,") given by a portion of the class to their fair friends.

Tuesday morning was monopolized by a tremendous storm of rain. At 2 P. M., the Phi Beta Kappa Society held their annual meeting. In the evening "the Literary Societies" were addressed by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of New-York City. His subject was "The human races gathered here." Each of these he analyzed into its elementary characteristics, and sketched their amalgamations into the "*Unum E Pluribus*" which we have become. I need not describe to New-York readers his brilliant rhetoric and effective delivery. The poet, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, gave the audience a lyric canto, commencing with an ode to the flag, in his usual gorgeous and emphatic style.

On Wednesday morning Prof. GEORGE F. BATHER, of the Albany Medical College, addressed the Chemical Society, and gave a capital *resumé* of the great modern doctrine which shows the equivalency and interchangeability of all forces—motion, heat, electricity and the rest—and traces them all back to the one source, the sun. His address is to be published by the Society.

On Wednesday afternoon the Alumni Association met, and had a jolly time in reviewing old associations, tempered by sad memories as they listened to the obituaries of those who had died in the past year—many of them in the service of their country. The decennial arrangement was in operation, and is warmly recommended to all past graduates. In accordance with it the classes of 1813, 1823, 1843 and 1853 came together more or less completely, but with great enjoyment to those who were present.

In the evening, Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D. D., of Amherst College, delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His subject was, "Our Place in History." We were like the mariner who sees no sun or stars, and must find his present place by his "dead reckoning" of the course which he has sailed. We should therefore, like him, go back to our starting point. The orator then began with Central Asia, and showed how their concentration of soul necessarily led them to the idea of one God—then passed to Greece, and vividly depicted its contrast with the Oriental spirit, and then sketched their union in Alexandria, where was prepared the way for the reception of Christianity. Then culminated Rome, and as the previous ages had studied the relations of God to man, so now did those of man to man become predominant. Then arose the Papal supremacy. The yoke was broken in Germany, whose lofty ideal of marriage the orator thought typical of the Christian relation. All these changes he considered preparatory to the triumph of the Church on earth, and our own crisis especially so. The address was received with great applase.

To-morrow (Thursday) is Commencement day proper.

The graduates, and other friends of Union College, will be glad to learn that its condition was never more gratifying than at the present time. Two new professorships have been established—one of "Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature," and an adjunct Chair of Greek. A third new professor takes the place of Prof. NEWMAN, who leaves to take the Presidency of a "New-England Female College," at Poultney, Vt.

The great gift of Dr. NOTT is constantly increasing in productiveness, and will in time leave the College nothing to desire. He himself celebrated last month his 90th birthday. Though weak and infirm in body, his mind is still active, and all his thoughts are given to his beloved country.

W. M. G.

Exercises at Darmouth College.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

Last evening an address was given before the Theological Society, by Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. His subject was the "Characteristics of that Religious faith which is to conquer the world."

Several class meetings were held last evening, and others will be in session at different times during the three days of the anniversary. Of the class of 1860 there were about twenty present. Of the sixty-four who graduated at that time, sixteen are now in the military service of the United States. With one exception they are all commissioned officers. Among the number are O. A. HALL, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Vermont regiment; E. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Major of the First Vermont Volunteers, and Capt. E. B. PARKER, of the First Rhode Island cavalry. R. I. MIDDLETON, who was a member of this class, and a Southerner by birth and education, is in the rebel army, being an officer in the forces now engaged in the defence of Fort Sumter. The class of '61 is represented by Capt. EDWARD T. ROWELL, of the Second regiment sharpshooters, and others. The graduates of 1846 are to hold a reunion. A fair delegation are present, including Hon. ISAAC W. SMITH, of Manchester, and Prof. AIKEN, of the Academical Department of the College. In my report of yesterday, I alluded to the semi-centennial anniversary of the class of 1813. Of the forty-two who then graduated, fifteen are now living, and ten of this number are present at this Commencement. Among those old veterans, who, after half a century of wanderings, return to greet their Alma Mater, are THOMAS M. EDWARDS of Keene, late a member of Congress from New-Hampshire; Prof. BENJAMIN GREENLEAF of Andover, Mass.; and JACOB DINSMORE of Kentucky.

The advent of to-day brought bright sunshine and a cool and refreshing atmosphere. At 8½ o'clock the Phi Beta Kappa Society held their annual meeting at the Philosophical Hall. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON; Vice-President, Prof. CHARLES A. AIKEN; Secretary, Prof. JOHN S. WOODMAN; Treasurer, Prof. HENRY FAIRBANKS. Seventeen members of the graduating class were then voted into the organization. The Society then marched in procession to the church under the marshalship of Lieut. E. D. REDINGTON, of the class of 1861. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. DIGHTON, of Illinois.

EDWIN D. SANBORN, LL. D., Professor of General Literature and History in the Washington University at St. Louis, was then introduced as the orator of occasion. He selected for his theme, "Ancient Satirists and their Modern Imitators."

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the united literary societies assembled at the Library rooms and proceeded to the church, under the leadership of Col. NATHAN LORD, late Commander of the Sixth Vermont regiment. Divine blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. MARSH, of Manchester, followed by music from the band. The Marshal then introduced as orator, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., of Concord, Mass. His subject was "The Scholar; his Mission in Life and the Principles which should ever Guide him." Mr. EMERSON spoke for an hour in his vigorous, yet peculiar style. Many of his views were apt and original, and were associated with sharp reasonings and well-drawn analyses. This wound up the public speaking for the day. To-night the Germanians give a grand musical entertainment, which will be sure to draw a crowded house. To-morrow is Commencement Day proper, and the attendance will be largely increased. The necrology among the alumni during the past year is as follows:

Class.	Name.	Age.
1806.	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Springfield, Mass.	78
1825.	Rev. Geo. B. Mansur, D. D., Bennington, Vt.	59
1825.	Hon. Andrew S. Woods, LL.D., Bath	60
1829.	Rev. Geo. W. Browne, Brattleboro', Vt.	55
1832.	Rev. Nathaniel Grover, S. Haven, Mich.	67
1842.	Owen G. Peabody, Roxbury, Mass.	40
1842.	Alanson Wilkins, Pembroke	41
1843.	Samuel A. Lord, M. D., S. Danvers, Mass.	40
1845.	Charles A. Davis, M. D., Derry	40
1845.	Rev. Ambrose Smith, Boscawen	38
1847.	Luther Johnson, Haverhill, Mass.	33
1855.	Richard Howe, Chicago, Ill.	29
1857.	Warren E. Richmond, Maysville, Cal.	28
1859.	Rev. Reuben B. Isaacs, Dover	27
1859.	George W. Quimby	27
1859.	Charles W. Carroll	26
1861.	George H. Marsh, Bardstown, Ky.	24
1861.	Joseph A. Stearns, Foxboro', Mass.	26

Messrs. QUIMBY and CARROLL, of the class of 1859, both died in the service of their country—the former at Fredericksburgh, Va., and the latter at Bull Run, Va. The number of deaths during the past year has been much smaller than usual. The descriptive and mechanical drawings of the graduating class in the Chandler Scientific Department are on exhibition, and are model specimens of the art. There are now some fifty students connected with this department of the college. Their studies are such as prepare them for the practical pursuits and professions of life. This special sphere of education is under the direct superintendence of Prof. JOHN S. WOODMAN, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position he is called upon to fill.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Expedition Against the Sioux—Its Progress and Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP MCLAREN, DACOTAH BOUNDARY, }
Saturday, June 27, 1863. }

The forces composing the Minnesota branch of the expedition against the hostile Indians of the Northwest, is encamped upon the line between Minnesota and the Territory of Dacotah. We are in the vicinity of, and almost upon the great water-shed of the North American Continent, and two thousand miles above the level of the ocean. From this point northward the waters flow into Hudson's Bay, and southward by way of the Minnesota River into the Gulf of Mexico. My last letter to you was dated at Camp Pope, and in accordance with my statement then made, we struck our tents on the morning of the 16th inst., and took up our line of march across the prairies. We are obliged to keep as nearly as may be to the lakes and rivers along our route in order to supply our mules with water. There are in this command over 3,000 mules and horses, and the amount of water and forage they require for one day is immense. Hence the necessity of varying from a direct course, in order to make sure of obtaining these essentials for the comfort of our animals. Sorrowful, indeed, looks the prairie; there has been no rain in a great while, and the sun is very intensely hot during the day—everywhere the grass is parched and burned up. The earth gaps open in seams two feet in depth, and broad enough to cause a horse to stumble, and all nature seems dying in consequence of the drought. Fortunately we are at present in a spot where water can be had in any quantity, and grazing is more abundant. We shall remain here two or three days and endeavor to recruit our stock. Unless some change should occur in the weather before long, I fear we may be obliged to leave part of our stock to die on the prairie, and perhaps we shall be driven to give up the expedition. The oldest settlers, as well as our Indian guides, all say they never experienced such a dry season. We have marched over the ground, where last year such bloody scenes were enacted by our cruel foe. At Lac-Qui-Parle the body of Mr. HUGGINS, a Missionary at that station last year, was disinterred and taken to Saint Peter for Christian burial. This man was shot while approaching his house, and the building was then fired. Its blackened and charred ruins remain a monument of the beastly cruelty of the Dacotah Indians. The bodies, or rather the bones, of eight other whites were found and given a respectable burial. One of these latter was found transfixed with an arrow, showing conclusively the method of death. On the old battle-field of Wood Lake there were two graves made, and fourteen Indians killed at that battle were at that time there interred, but the wolves have opened the tombs and their bodies were much exposed. One fellow's hand stuck up almost to the top of the grave as if he had been endeavoring to dig his way out. On the evening of the 24th we received a private mail from Fort Ridgley, the last we shall get from that source, it being unsafe to travel in our rear, as scouting parties of the foe are all around us. This mail contained a letter of great importance from Gov. DALLAS, of Rupert's Land, British Possessions. It was addressed to Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, and was written at the instance of LITTLE CROW, the Chief of the band of murderers of whom we are in search. He informed Gov. DALLAS that he was anxious to make peace with us if possible, but that he had given up to us the prisoners he had taken, and we had hanged many of those taken from him. He said he demanded the balance returned to him, and if we did not accede to his request he should resist our forces to the utmost of his ability. A request was made of the Governor that he would act in the capacity of arbitrator between the contending forces. At the same time the Sioux Chief requested some ammunition, which was refused him, because the English Government were at peace with us, and could not consistently furnish ammunition to our avowed enemies. To this it was answered they needed the supply, not for purposes of warfare, but in order to supply themselves with buffalo and game. The request was then again preferred that Gov. DALLAS would address a communication to the General in command of the expeditionary forces, and LITTLE CROW added that they intended no violence to British subjects or the half-breeds of Pembina, St. Joseph and vicinity, but they would kill all the Americans they came across. From the general tenor of this letter and some remarks appended by the writer as his own opinion, it is presumed that we shall have a warm reception from the hands of our murderous foe. As a matter of mere history this expedition is replete with incidents of interest, and will be long remembered by those who participate in it. The knowledge acquired of Indian life and habits, as well as their method of warfare, could not be as accurately impressed upon the mind by any amount of reading, neither as forcibly illustrated to the senses as by ocular demonstration. Preceding our main column we have a body of scouts, made up of a singular medley of Indian half-breeds and whites. One half this force take the extreme advance daily, and spreading themselves out like a fan scour the prairie for miles in advance, and on either side of us, and returning each night to camp report fully everything they have seen. They frequently meet with moccasin tracks of the foe, and can tell to a degree of nicety how long they have been made. A small party of Sioux have been in the vicinity of the border for a long time, and it was known that they were not implicated in the raid of last Summer. Our advance scouts, desiring to communicate with them, left a communication for them, and to-day brought into camp an answer to it, in shape of what is called a "pictured stick." This was a split stick, on the flat or face side of which was marked, with charred coal, characters peculiar to the Sioux, and by which it was readily ascertained that there were two lodges of Indians in the encampment, each lodge occupied by a warrior and his family. The name of one was "The man from whose mouth the thunder comes forth;" and the other rejoiced in the salubrious cognomen of "The Jug." Jug says by these hieroglyphics that he has with him five persons in all belonging to his family; while the "Thunder man" marks the entire number of the company, which is seven males, five females and four papooses. Then, in order to facilitate any further communication with them, if desired, this stick was placed with the pointed end toward the direction in which the party might be found. It is more than probable we shall communicate with them before many days. To the northward and westward of this camp is a line of hills or ridges, and upon these were found several bodies on scaffolds, probably placed there within a year. The Indian method of burial, except in cases of death in battle, is to build a scaffold on poles, far enough up to be out of the reach of animals, and, wrapping the dead in their blankets, they lay them up until they are literally moulded away, and then take them down and bury them. In a box were the bodies of several infants, dried up so as to almost resemble mummies.

To behold such sights as these, an opportunity is seldom afforded, but yet in spite of the interest manifested by a few of us who are fortunate enough to witness them, some of the troops, exhibiting a spirit of vandalism, we should have blushed to suppose existed in our camp, tore down these scaffolds, and scattered the bones to the four winds. And now while I sit in my tent-door writing, my attention is called to a skull stuck up on a pole a short distance from me, and the long hair still clinging to it is streaming in the wind. The Commanding General has promptly ordered that the bones scattered upon the prairie by those thoughtless fellows be gathered up and decently interred; and when I bring to his notice the fact of this skull being publicly exposed, I am certain that it will not long remain in its present position. A few weeks ago, some of our half-breed scouts came out in this vicinity, and finding a place likely to be visited by Indians, if any were in the vicinity, they left a board, upon which was drawn a white man shaking hands with an Indian, intending to convey to the Sioux the impression that we were willing to treat with them, in view of a settlement of our difficulties. In the midst of my writing a party of scouts have just returned from a visit to one of the neighboring villages, where they found evidences of a party of warriors, twenty or twenty-five in number, having recently encamped. They also brought with them the answer to the communication just referred to. This consisted of another board put in the place of the old one, and upon it, rudely drawn, were figures of birds, ducks, beavers, &c., intending to represent the indifference of the red man in regard to shaking hands again with the whites. There were no buffaloes among the representations, and from this fact is deduced that they are scarce hereabouts. We have killed but one as yet. There is a shrewd surmise among the knowing ones that high up on the coteau, to the westward of us, there are buffalo; and where they are, we may look for Indians. Not many days can elapse before we are brought into contact with either friendly or hostile Indians. A train of 23 wagons, with a suitable escort, leaves here to-morrow morning for Abercrombie, to procure addition commissary supplies. The travel over the unbroken prairie has jolted our commissary wagons and stores fearfully, and if the same amount of waste continues, we shall be out of some portions of our rations long before we reach the end of our journey. Our hard bread is packed miserably, in barrels instead of boxes, and is continually dropping by the way. We have lost already, in eleven days' travel, fifteen thousand five hundred rations of hard bread. This is all owing to the bread being in barrels. Somebody will be blamed, but it is not our Quartermaster or Commissary. Who is it? Echo answers who? From what point my next letter will be dated is a matter of uncertainty, but it will probably be from Devil's Lake. You will be advised immediately if we have an engagement with the enemy.

FLANDRAU.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

The Wheat, Corn and Hay in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—The Drouth—Farm Prospects—Sheep Growing—Railroad Facilities to Central Iowa—Grinnell—Military Spirit—Prairie Shooting, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GRINNELL, Poweshiek County, Iowa, July 20, 1863.

Thankful for small favors, the people here are rejoicing over a quarter of an inch of rain, the largest amount that has fallen at one time during more than two months past. The black prairie soil is apparently as dry as powder to the depth of two feet or more. The gardens make a poor show, but the growing corn appears remarkably well; it is a mystery to all how this crop remains so green and flourishing, when there is no perceptible moisture in several feet of the surface soil. A good rain fall, any time within a week or two, will give fully an average corn crop, if not a large one. The wheat now being gathered is turning out fairly, and oats are moderately good. I am quite sure that on our Eastern soils, such a drouth as has been experienced here would have seriously damaged every growing crop. In the journey hither, across Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, I have made diligent inquiry and observation in regard to the appearance and prospects of the crops, and as the result I think the whole crop will prove fully an average one in amount, and especially in *quality*. The absence of rain during harvesting favors clean dry grain—the quality promising better than for several years past. The drouth has "run in streaks." In some localities a good hay crop was gathered, while in others the yield was very light, and other crops have been similarly affected. At some points the wheat is magnificent; at others the thin stand shows the effects of the open Winter, which froze out the roots. Where the drouth came on early and severe, the corn is thin and stunted, but generally there is still a chance for a large yield, if we have rain soon and do not have frost unusually early. The pastures are drying up pretty generally. I have just seen a train of cars loaded with sheep which sold at $3 per head here; the drover claimed to have bought them in Michigan at only $2 each, owing to the severe drouth there. With good pasturage they ought to have been worth $4 there for wool growing. Sheep growing is all the rage in this State just now—the number will be nearly double the present year. They appear to do well on the prairies, with shed protection at night and during the severe Winter. Fifty cents worth of wool can be sent to the seaboard for one cent, while the transportation of wheat and corn costs from one-half to three-fourths, or more, of all it will realize in Eastern markets to get it there. Fine wool sheep are chiefly desired, as there is little demand for heavy mutton carcasses. This point, (Grinnell,) 120 miles from Davenport, is the furthest point westward to which the Mississippi and Missouri Railway is yet opened. The road has been but recently opened this side of Iowa City. The effect is already being seen hereabouts in Central Iowa. The prairies are being rapidly brought under the plow. Grinnell was settled less than ten years ago, mainly by New-Englanders, and already the houses are quite numerous and splendid crops are seen on every side.

On Saturday evening I attended an impromptu meeting at the village school building, in response to the Governor's call for an organization of the State militia, and, though it was stated that many of the inhabitants were not aware of the meeting, and that others were necessarily absent, a company of eighty-three able-bodied men, between eighteen and forty-five years, was quickly organized. This will indicate the movement of people resident here. I was interested this morning in noting the fact that a continuous line of iron rails extends from here to Jersey City, opposite New-York, without a single break or change of gauge. The car loaded at this point can go to Davenport, (one hundred and twenty miles,) thence across the river, and, by Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, to Chicago; thence by the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad to Pittsburgh; thence to Harrisburgh by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence across to New-York by the Lebanon Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central Railroads. Total distance 1,194 miles. The tracks all connect so as to require no breaking of bulk. The passenger trains also run in connection, so that one can go or come through in fifty-one or fifty-two hours if desired. It is worth a visit here to look upon these magnificent and rich prairies. Sportsmen can find plenty of prairie chickens from this time to the end of the season. They are just getting to be of the right size for good eating. Though a green hand at this business, I find no difficulty in bringing in one to three dozen as the result of an afternoon's shooting.

O., JR.

THE DRAFT.

A Riot in Portsmouth, N. H.—Prompt Dispersion of the Rioters.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, July 16.

The following is as correct an account of the doings of the lawless crowd as we have been able to obtain in the excitement of the night. A large extra police force had been detailed, and, with the usual watchmen and the day police, instructed to prevent the congregation of any large crowd near the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, Thursday night, the city authorities being determined that the outrages of the night previous should not be reënacted. Several well-disposed citizens, whom curiosity had drawn thither, appreciated the wisdom of the regulation, when it was suggested to them, and quietly withdrew. The first opposition was made by an Irishman, and as he absolutely refused to move, he was placed in the lock-up. Soon another person, an American, was arrested, and as he was being taken off, appealed to his "friends" for assistance. A rush was made to rescue him, the police resisted, one or two of the mob were seized, and a pistol was wrested from the hands of SAMPSON L. RUSSELL, who had been a prominent agitator and fomenter of discord during the past few days. The men who had been seized were taken to the Police-station and confined. This happened between 8 and 9 o'clock.

About 9½ o'clock a mob of about 100 men, headed by this RUSSELL, RICHARD WALDEN and others, came to the Police station and demanded the pistol. They had come up from Water-street and vicinity, and made this their first demand. Their characters were well known to the Police, their real object well understood. Their demand was refused. Then they entered upon the foul work they had conspired to do, and made an assault upon the police. WALDEN selected one of the extra Police, Mr. GEO. FERTON, and made a cowardly and brutal attack on him with a long, square iron bolt. Mr. FERTON, who had nobly done his duty during the evening, received a severe and painful wound in the right wrist and arm in warding off a blow aimed at his head. A few moments after WALDEN gave the order to his fellow ruffians to "fire." Report followed report in rapid succession, of pistols.

Meanwhile Marshal BRAGDON had sent word to Mayor DEARBORN, who was in attendance at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, that his presence was needed. He was promptly on the spot. Energetic measures were at once taken; the active members of the Board, as well as the Mayor, were equal to the emergency; the garrison at Fort Constitution, and the marines at the Navy-yard, were notified by signals that their assistance was required; a request was sent to Lieut. WELLES, in command of the guard at the Provost-Marshal's headquarter's, for immediate aid. Every one appealed to promptly responded. Many prominent and influential citizens united in the good work.

The Mayor reached the spot just as the pistols were discharged. Several shots were fired by the mob and by the Police. RUSSELL's revolver did good execution in the right hands. The leaders of the mob had had a taste of cold lead. Their deluded followers faltered and fell back. Presently Sergt. GRAY, with a small squad of soldiers from the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, appeared; the faint gleam of their bayonets was seen in the dim light; they charged upon the mob, and it ran like sheep, taking their wounded with them. The mob was crushed. It was not long before a strong force of marines, under command of Col. MARSTON, arrived from the Navy-yard; and another of soldiers from the fort, under Lieut. WAINWRIGHT.

The only officer injured was Mr. FERTON, as stated above. Officer JOHNSON had a narrow escape, a pistol ball passing through his glazed cap, within an inch of his head—entering in front and passing out at the top. Of the rioters, WALDEN was wounded in the forehead, in the side and in the wrist; his wounds are thought to be dangerous. RUSSELL received a severe wound in the head, inflicted apparently, with a watchman's hook. The following are also reported to be wounded: AUG. WALDEN in the leg, GEO. WATKINS in the throat, and an Irishman, name unknown, in the thigh.

The mob were seen no more during the night. All honor to the Police for their energectic action, and to the military for their active cooperation. Where all did so well, we cannot individualize.

We trust this is the last we shall see of mob violence in our fair city. All such attempts must fail. They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. The authorities are prepared. We have not mentioned all the force at call last night. The laws will be maintained.

New-Haven.

At a meeting held in New-Haven, on Thursday, $200,000 were voted for objects which are set forth as follows, in the preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, By the operation of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," many of the inhabitants of the town have been drafted, and are liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States, whose labors are required for the support of their families, and others dependent upon them, and whereby the town is exposed to charge on that account; and

Whereas, Other inhabitants have been and are liable to be drafted, who have not the means enabling them to pay to the United States the sum required to be paid for the procuration of a substitute, as provided by the 13th section of the act aforesaid; therefore

Ordered First, That in all cases where an inhabitant of this town, residing herein, and liable to draft under the act aforesaid, has been or shall be drafted into the military service of the United States, by virtue of said act, upon whom others, being inhabitants of this town, are dependent for their support, and whom removed from the town would, in the judgment of the Selectmen, expose the town to charge on account thereof, and such persons shall not be exempted from the provisions of said act by the second section thereof, it shall be lawful for the Selectmen, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to aid such persons, out of the Town Treasury, by paying in their behalf to the proper authorities of the United States, such sum, not exceeding in each case the sum of three hundred dollars, as in their judgmen shall be proper and necessary to relieve such person from further liability under such draft, and procure a substitute in his stead, pursuant to the provisions of section thirteen of the act aforesaid.

And Voted Second, That in all cases where any other inhabitant of this town, residing herein and liable to a draft, and not exempted as aforesaid, has been or shall be drafted into the military service of the United States as aforesaid, and, in the judgment of the Selectmen, shall be without and unable to obtain the means necessary to avail himself of the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act aforesaid, authorizing the procuration of a substitute by the payment to the United States of the sum of three hundred dollars, it shall be lawful for the Selectmen, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to aid such person out of the Town Treasury, by paying in his behalf, to the proper authorities of the United States, such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as in their judgment shall be necessary and proper to relieve such persons from further liability under such draft, pursuant to the thirteenth section of the act aforesaid.

Items from New-England.

A PALPABLE SWINDLE.

From the Boston Journal.

The following is the copy of a letter received by a drafted man in a neighboring town. A similar letter addressed to another party, which has come into our possession, refers to "Hon. H. C. COBURN, M. C. from this district." Accompanying the letter was a stamped envelope addressed to Dr. A. S. KIMBALL, Salem, N. H. It is a barefaced attempt to swindle, but we imagine that few will be verdant enough to take the bait:

SIR: Having recently been appointed a "United States Government Exemption Surgeon," and wishing to clear as many as I can from this atrocious and abominable conscription, I will, upon receipt of twenty dollars, forward to you your written exemption papers, (which exempt you for "*life*" from the United States Government.) *and I now, by virtue of authority, have that power vested in myself.*

If you deem this worthy of consideration I hope you will send your "*distinct*" address and money to the undersigned. *Consult your own interests as to these papers, and for reference I would refer you to Hon. H. C. Coburn, M. C. from this district.* "You will be in receipt of your papers as soon as made out."

Yours truly, Dr. A. S. KIMBALL.

P. S.—Send immediately, as further delay might find you in the Government service, and no possibility of escape. You must recollect that these papers clear you from the United States Government "*forever.*"

A. S. K.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. M.'s CONSULATE, July 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In your paper of this day, under the head of "A Rap at the British Consul," you copy from *The Pilot* a statement that he is giving protection *to those who have declared their intentions to become citizens.*" *This is incorrect*; NOT ONE SINGLE protection has been given to persons who have declared their intentions—but only to *bona fide* British subjects, who have *not* done any act to impair their nationality.

In the interest of both please insert this, and oblige your obedient servant,

F. LOUSADA, H. B. M. Consul.

TOWNS CANNOT VOTE MONEY TO PROVIDE SUBSTITUTES.

The Attorney-General of Rhode Island, ABRAHAM PAYNE, Esq., has given to Gov. SMITH the following opinion:

"By the law of this State, towns have power, in their discretion to raise and appropriate money for the support of the families and dependents of those who are mustered into the service of the United States, but they have no power to raise and appropriate money to provide substitutes for drafted men, and any attempt to do so will be void and of no effect."

Of course, then, they have no right to provide money for commutation.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The following important decisions appear in the Pittsburgh papers:

Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost-Marshal:

I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, and to say in reply that—

1. When drafted men fail to report, the district is not responsible for their desertion any more than for the desertion of members of its quota in the field. The district must, therefore, be credited for them.

2. The paying $300 for "procuration of substitutes" under the law, throws upon the Government the responsibility of *providing* such substitutes, and relieves the district therefrom. It is paid for "procuration of substitutes."

3. The district must present men liable to military service, suitable and acceptable, not *exempts*. It cannot present for military service to the Government men who are exempt therefrom by law. It must make up for them.

HENRY STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Miscellaneous Draft Items.

—A person who was enrolled and drawn as a conscript in the Fourth District of Boston received his exemption papers, on Wednesday afternoon, under rather peculiar circumstances. He presented a certificate from the Warden of the State Prison that he had been a convict in that institution on the charge of felony, and had served out his full term of imprisonment. Of course, after such an experience, he is exempt from serving in so honorable a position as that of a soldier of the Union army.

—The drafting process for the First Congressional District of Massachusetts proceeded in an orderly manner at New-Bedford on Wednesday. The section to be drawn for was the City of Fall River. Among the conscripts are JOHN W. DIMON, well known as a gentlemanly and obliging conductor on the Old Colony Railroad; WALTER PAINE, 3d, a prominent business man of the place, and GEORGE ROBERTSON, the respected editor, printer and proprietor of the Fall River *Journal*.

—The examination of the claims for exemption of persons drawn as conscripts, is continued from day to day, at the offices in the Third and Fourth Districts in Boston. The proportion of those exempted from age, disability or other reasons, is considerably more than the 50 per cent. of allowance made by law, and probably approaches nearer 65 or 70 per cent. of the original number required.

—The Portland, Me., *Advertiser* learns that on Tuesday eight substitutes, who were to have the honorable distinction of representing so many Boston merchants in the "600,000 strong" of Father Abraham, slid out of the cars at Yarmouth Junction and vanished. They were Canadians, from the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, and are probably ready to take the money and go for substitutes again, or as often as wanted.

—One JOEL T. GREEN, belonging in Rocky Hill, was arrested at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, by United States Marshal CARR, of New-Haven. The allegation against him is that he has boldly urged all men to resist the draft with violence. He was taken before a United States Commissioner, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 for his future appearance.

—Among the conscripts in the Sixth District of Boston is Deacon JOSIAH BRACKETT, of Charlestown, seventy-three years of age. On Wednesday the old gentleman reported at Lawrence, in obedience to a notification from the Provost-Marshal, regretting that his age will probably exempt him from active service.

—The Northampton *Gazette* says that 225 of the 3,000 men employed in the Springfield armory have been drafted; also, that of a party who incontinently departed from New-Haven to New-York, last week, for the purpose of dodging the draft, four at least of the number are known to have been drawn.

—The Government commenced on Wednesday receiving conscripts at the camp on Long Island, Boston harbor, under immediate charge of Col. Ingraham. The Long Island House will be used as the headquarters of the officers connected with the encampment.

—A drafted man in Boston paid a good price for a substitute and the fellow ran off; hired another and he skedaddled. Got disgusted and declared he would go himself anyhow: but the Board of Enrollment didn't see it, and threw him out on account of physical disability.

—Instead of giving $300 to each drafted man so that he could get off, the plucky town of Cape Elizabeth, Me., voted to pay $350 to every man, not exempted by the Conscription act, who goes to the war himself or procures a substitute, but not a dollar for a man to stay at home.

—In addition to the clergymen drafted in Boston already mentioned, are Rev. Father TRACY, of St. Vincent's Church, and Rev. Father BABRY, of Chapel of Holy Cross.

—Five hundred extra policemen have been appointed in Concord, N. H., and any disturbance with relation to the draft will be immediately put down.

—In the Third District of Boston, forty-seven applicants were exempted, four paid their commutation money, and twenty-four substitutes were accepted.

—CHARLES ALLEN and JAMES C. DAVIS, of Boston, law partners, have both been drafted. The former is the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

—Substitutes are freely offered at Lewiston, Me., for $300.

—Thirty-five conscripts were drawn from the Boston Fire Department.

—Twenty conscripts deserted from the camp at Providence, R. I., on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

Brig.-Gen. Edward N. Kirk.

The Chicago papers announce the death in that City, on Wednesday last, of Brig.-Gen. E. N. KIRK, of Stirling, Ill., from the effects of a wound received on the 31st of December last at the battle of Stone River. Gen. KIRK was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1828, and he was therefore thirty-four years old at the time of his death. Educated in the profession of the law, he had achieved eminent success among the members of the bar of Illinois. When the rebellion broke out he became fired with patriotic enthusiasm, and turned his whole attention to the study of military science, and in August, 1861, raised the Thirty-fourth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, otherwise called the "Rock River regiment," and was elected its Colonel, with a commission dating Aug. 15, 1861. He devoted himself to the study of military science, and soon became celebrated for his remarkable comprehension of the standard authors. In December, 1861, he was assigned the command of a brigade in McCOOK's division, and shortly afterward placed upon the Examining Board to pass upon the qualifications of officers for the service, a position for which his eminent military attainments peculiarly fitted him.

On the 14th February, 1862, McCOOK's division, with the rest of BUELL's army, was ordered to reinforce Gen. GRANT at Pittsburgh Landing. In the famous battle that followed, Col. KIRK manœuvred his brigade in a gallant manner, pushing it on to the front through the disordered and panic-stricken soldiers. In that action, while rushing forward with the colors to steady the line which he feared was wavering, he received a severe and dangerous wound in the shoulder.

In June, 1862, he received the Presidential nomination of Brigadier-General, but for some reason the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. In August, not yet recovered from his wound, Col. KIRK rejoined his brigade, then with BUELL in Kentucky. On the 1st of October, the whole army left Louisville in pursuit of BRAGG, and Col. KIRK commanded a brigade in McCOOK's Army Corps.

On the 3d of December, Col. KIRK was made a full Brigadier-General, and on the 31st went into action, and received the wound which resulted in his death.

Col. Robert G. Shaw.

A telegram from Fortress Monroe brings intelligence that Col. ROBERT G. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, was killed on the 18th inst., near Charleston.

Col. SHAW was the son of FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW, of Staten Island. He entered the war as Lieutenant, in the famous Second Massachusetts, known as the Fighting Second. He was, before the war, a member of our Seventh regiment, which has furnished so many excellent officers for the army. He served in the Valley of Virginia, under Gen. BANKS, and fought at the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was struck by a spent ball, but not hurt. There his regiment distinguished itself, and he won the rank of Captain. He fought under POPE and afterward at Antietam, where he became Major of the regiment. When Gov. ANDREWS began to recruit a colored regiment, he looked round for an officer to command it, who should have experience, coolness and capacity. He selected Maj. SHAW; and his choice was approved by all who knew him, whether in or out of the army. Col. SHAW formed the regiment, and drilled it so excellently that its discipline was always counted as among the best. He embarked with it some months ago for Port Royal, where its arrival created much excitement. He has since been at work on the Georgia coast, under the general command of Col. MONTGOMERY, and it would appear that his regiment was called up to take part in the attack on Charleston. By his death the country has lost a brave and noble-hearted gentleman, and a tried and skillful soldier. Col. SHAW was married only a few months ago.

—Gen. Kilpatrick is at his house in Sussex County, New-Jersey, recruiting from his recent exhausting labors in the field.

Overture of Mr. Conway to Mr. Mason.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, July 23.

Whereas, the London *Times* publishes a correspondence between Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY and J. M. MASON (both of Virginia)—the latter Emissary and Envoy of the Confederate States—in which Mr. CONWAY declares:

"I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading Anti-Slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country. If the States calling themselves 'the Confederate States of America,' will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European Commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the Commission shall judge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable—then the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease, by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it."

And whereas, the public may infer from this statement that Mr. CONWAY represents, or is authorized to speak for, the Abolitionists of this country, we deem it our duty to declare that he has no authority from this Society, nor, as we believe, from any member of it or any sympathizer with it, to make any such offer, or indeed to enter into any conference with any one on national affairs, and that his visit to England, as far as we can learn, was entirely of his own motion, and that he was neither sent by the Abolitionists nor is in any sense their agent. And while we have not the slightest doubt of Mr. CONWAY's zealous intentions to serve the cause of impartial liberty at home and abroad; while we esteem him for what he has said and done so heroically and effectively in behalf of the millions in bondage to his own outlawry from his native State—and believe the sole object of his correspondence with Mr. MASON was to unmask more clearly to the people of Europe the slaveholding designs of the Confederate States as the only ground and motive of their rebellion—we, nevertheless, utterly repudiate his action in this particular as ill-judged and unwarrantable; deeming our Government wholly in the right in this struggle, and its success the best hope for all races and interests on this continent; and regarding any other overture to the Confedearte States, except that of immediate and unconditional submission, to be equally uncalled for and mischievous.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

BOSTON, July 13, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Military.

Nothing of importance transpired in any of the Military Departments yesterday. In pursuance of orders issued by Gen. SANDFORD on Thursday, Brig.-Gen. EWEN assumed command of the special department assigned him, making his headquarters at the Metropolitan Police Office, Mulberry-street. Orders have been issued for the various detachments of the City regiments which have been on duty for the past few days at different portions of the Island, to report to their respective headquarters. The localities vacated by the troops will be patroled, as formerly, by the police. A force of one hundred men from each regiment under Gen. SANDFORD's command, are on duty at the several regimental armories, so that in case of necessity, a portion or all of them are in readiness to render efficient aid to the municipal authorities. Yesterday, Gen. EWEN appointed Major ROBERT TAYLOR, of his Staff, officer of the day.

HEADQUARTERS G COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., PALACE GARDEN, }
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Pursuant to orders from headquarters, this Company will assemble at the armory of the regiment, in Fourteenth-street, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in uniform. All regular members of the company are expected to report.

The pieces and equipments of the company will be returned at the above time and place. By order of

Capt. HOWLAND.

JOHN BROWER, First Sergeant.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL left this City for his home at Troy yesterday. No disposition has been made as yet of his Staff officers, but the belief is entertained that some of the number will be assigned to Gen. DIX's Staff.

COL. MOTT'S CAVALRY.

At present the force under Col. MOTT, including detachments of infantry and a howitzer battery, amounts to about 800 men. The following are the officers in command:

Colonel, T. P. MOTT, commanding corps; Volunteer Aids—Wakeman Holburton, Capt. S. Ward, Jr., Capt. Isaacs and Lieut. Stein.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—Captain, John L. Lockwood; First Lieutenant, Chas. Brewster; Second Lieutenant, Marvin Gray.

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—Major, Abraham Bassford; Adjutant, Collins Chesebrough; Surgeon, L. A. Skitim; Captain, W. E. H. Andres, Co. K; First Lieutenant, Charles P. H. Bock; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Graley. Captain, George Brinning, Co. L; First Lieutenant, Peter Conlin; Second Lieutenant, L. Broadmeadow. First Lieutenant, Bergen Von Lengereke, Co. M; Second Lieutenant, Aaron Low.

SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, (Sprague Light Cavalry).—Lieut.-Col. R. W. W. Simpson, commanding. Captain, R. McNichol; First Lieutenant, H. L. Lazarue; First Lieutenant, Joseph N. Schultz; Second Lieutenant, Thomas G. Barnes; Second Lieutenant, N. B. Wichart.

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, (Corning Light Cavalry.)—Col. Jas. Bynn, commanding. Captain, B. Phelan, Co. A; First Lieutenant, G. Cox; Second Lieutenant, J. De Croiz. Captain, G. Harazythy, Co. B; First Lieutenant, W. Davis; Second Lieutenant, J. McMann. Captain, J. W. Doane, Co. C; First Lieutenant, M. J. Healy; Second Lieutenant, P. Kann. Captain, J. Wilsey, Co. D; First Lieutenant, F. Boyle. Captain, V. Slyck, Co. E. Captain, —— Lotz, Co. F.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The above regiment will be mustered out of the United States service at 10 o'clock this morning. Company commandants are required to be present at the specified hour. The regiment may possibly be paid off at the same time.

ARRIVAL OF DRAFTED MEN.

Yesterday the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, from Troy, arrived at the foot of Liberty-street, having on board fifty-three men brought into the United States service under the Draft act. Fourteen are all of the party originally drafted, the remainder being substitutes, who have been paid sums varying from $250 to $350. Many of the substitutes were formerly residents of Canada.

Another installment of fifty men are at Plattsburgh, awaiting transportation to this City.

Five drafted men also arrived on the Hudson River Railroad cars, and were sent to the rendezvous on Riker's Island. They were in charge of Sergt. FLAGG, and came from Franklin County. Others will follow in a few days by the same route.

The Reported Capture of the George Griswold.

The bark *Zingarella*, Capt. BUNKER, from Rio Janeiro, brings the news of the capture of the relief-ship *George Griswold*, Capt. PETTINGILL. One would think that the sacred character of this ship, her identity with the cause of humanity, should have exempted her, under all circumstances, from seizure, even by the rebel pirates.

The *George Griswold* was an entirely new vessel; she was built in 1862 at Quincey, and registers about 1,280 tons, and was one of the finest vessels that ever sailed out of this port.

In the latter part of last Winter, the merchants of New-York, moved by the distress occasioned among the cotton operatives of England, met at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, and proposed contributing their mite toward alleviating their distress and sufferings. Among the noble projectors of this enterprise was Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD, one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants of this City. The *George Griswold*, then just launched and fitted for sea, was the contribution of Mr. GRISWOLD, as the freight ship for this great charity. The cargo was soon furnished and the vessel soon freighted, and as she left our port laden with the means of life to suffering humanity, those who had conceived and carried out the good design, felt that a kind action brings to the heart its own reward.

The *Griswold* made a remarkably short passage, considering the season of the year, and being a matter of local curiosity for some time, she remained in England for upward of two months, when she started in ballast for Cardiff. On her passage from Cardiff to Callao, with a cargo of upward of 1,800 tons of coal, she was seized by the Confederate privateer *Georgia*. It is a matter of public congratulation that she was not burned, and that the heavy loss that would have entailed has not fallen on her owner. She was bonded in the sum of $100,000.

Capt. BUNKER learned the facts respecting the *Griswold* at Rio Janiero, and has every reason to believe that there is truth in the report of her capture by the *Georgia*.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD LEHIGH ORDERED TO NEW-YORK.

Preparations are being made at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to receive the iron-clad battery *Lehigh*, which has been ordered here by the Navy Department. She will be retained here until her bottom is cleaned and a new 15-inch gun substituted for that which burst during the fight on James River.

PURCHASE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER NEPTUNE.

The Navy Department has purchased from the Prize Court the iron prize steamer *Neptune*, which was captured by one of our wooden vessels, as she was attempting to run the blockade. She was turned over to Admiral PAULDING yesterday. She is one of the most extraordinary-looking craft ever brought to this port. While she measures no less than 250 feet in length, she is only 17 feet wide, or one-fifteenth of her length—the average proportion of even fast steamers being about one-eighth. Her shape is, of course, very novel—a person looking along her deck imagining that she is an exaggerated canoe. She will be converted into a man-of-war at once.

THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning next the Quintard battery *Onondaga* will be launched from ROWLAND'S yard, Greenpoint. The vessel is now finished, but not on the original plan, the Government having remodeled her.

The Navy Department has ordered Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH to command the *Onondaga*. This officer was born in New-York, is a citizen of, and got his appointment from, the same State. He entered the service March 1, 1826, and has consequently been thirty-four years on duty. He is credited with eighteen years sea service, and nine years and four months shore or other duty. He is generally regarded as one of the most valuable members of the naval *personnel*.

COMPARATIVE FAILURE OF IRON STEAMERS IN THE NAVY.

A semi-official letter from the United States steamer *Ladonna*, now on the South Atlantic fleet, states that that vessel, being all iron, is unable to make three miles an hour, owing to the foulness of her bottom. The same letter says that seven iron steamers of the South Atlantic fleet are paralyzed from the same cause, and cannot move so quickly as the slowest sailing vessel in the service. Admiral DAHLGREN is said to have determined on ordering all these iron vessels home, as they are perfectly worthless for chasing vessels, numbers of which escaped through their inability to catch them.

Losses by the Riots.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES FILED WITH THE COMPTROLLER.

There have been twenty-one claims for loss and damage during the recent riots filed with the Comptroller, pursuant to Chap. 379 of the Laws of 1860. By the courtesy of Mr. LAWRENCE, of the Comptroller's office, we have the following list of claimants, their loss, &c.:

Jacob Miller and Isaac Shaurman—for damage to buildings Nos. 553, 555 and 563 Second-avenue, done by the mob July 14, 1863	$773 64
Daniel Quinn—stock of boots and shoes lost and destroyed, July 14	657 46
Josiah Porter—sacking and burning dwelling, Sixty-first-street and Fifth-avenue	625 00
Philip Bick—goods, wares and merchandise destroyed, &c., at No. 566 Third-avenue, July 14	2,351 00
Charles Cowtan—injury and destruction of household goods, No. 161 East Thirty-fourth street, July 14, 1863	150 00
Charles Matthews—gold watch, gold key and gold spectacles, stolen when he was assaulted by the mob, Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, July 13	103 00
Albert Barch—personal property lost and injured at No. 503 Third-avenue	18 00
Margaret Manning—damages to property No. 217 Division-street, July 14	75 00
Frederick Zsocke—destruction of furniture, &c., at No. 503 Third-avenue, July 14	235 25
Stephen Abbott—destruction of stock of crockery, store No. 431 Grand-street, and also household furniture and goods	5,000 00
Goldschmidt & Jolinger—stock of dry goods, destroyed July 14, at store No. 17 Avenue B	26,361 80
Henry Hershberger—loss of stock in clothing store, No. 482 Grand-street, July 14	18,338 82
Evert E. Van Allen—destruction of house corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets, July 13, $5,000; of house in rear of same, $1,500; of brick dwelling No. 2 Batavia-street, and shed adjoining, $5,300	11,800 00
Albert Luhr—groceries, furniture, &c., destroyed at No. 82 Roosevelt-street, July 13	2,000 00
William Hahn—sacking of gun store, No. 224 East Eleventh-street, July 14	963 60
Victor Magne—sacking of tailor store and destruction of stock, at No. 1,182 Broadway, July 13	1,323 15
Frederick Lewar—loss of personal property at Nos. 81 and 83 James-street, July 15	1,765 00
Sarah Bradshaw—loss of personal property, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street	47 75
Henry M. Wilson—for personal property destroyed at No. 553 Second-avenue, July 14	250 00
R. Van Bensen—sacking of drug store, No. 553 Second-avenue, July 14	3,017 50

A. P. & S. D. STURTEVANT have filed claims for damages for destruction of premises Nos. 1,182, 1,184, 1,186, 1,188 and 1,190 Broadway, which were fired and destroyed by the mob July 13, but have not set forth the amount of loss.

The aggregate of the claims thus far filed for adjustment will, with Messrs. STURTEVANT'S loss, amount to upward, perhaps over, $100,000; but they form only a small portion of what the sum total will be when all are in. It is the desire of the Comptroller to act as promptly as possible in the adjustment, and those who design preferring claims should do so as soon as possible.

More Riotous Proceedings on Staten Island.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, some twenty-five rioters, mostly Irishmen, under the leadership of a man mounted on a jackass, besieged the Nautilus Hotel, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and commenced pounding at the doors, and demanding admittance. The proprietor opened the door, when the whole party entered the house, and then demanded that all the men in the house should come below, on pain of having the house sacked. This was complied with, and ten men made their appearance. The rioters then announced that each man must in turn treat the whole party, and if that was done they would spare the house. Fearing that violence might be the result of a refusal, each of the inmates treated the crowd, at an expense of about two dollars each, after which the scoundrels left. The leader of the gang was armed with a large carving knife, and flourished it among the inmates of the house in a most promiscuous manner; this, with the fact of the whole party being armed, caused the acquiescence in the demands. About an hour and a half after they departed, the whole party reappeared at the hotel, this time mounted upon horses. They burst in the doors of the house and made a cavalry charge inside through the bar-room, dining-room, and on the porch, and destroyed furniture generally. When they had thus wantonly satisfied themselves, they left. It is supposed the horses were stolen from the neighboring livery-stable on the island. The rioters are most of them known by parties on the island, and they will probably be promptly arrested.

Arrests of Rioters.

THOMAS COONEY, a native of Ireland, was arrested by Officers TAYLOR and ELDREADT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, charged with being engaged in the recent riots. Officer TAYLOR testified that he found in his possession a quantity of carpet, stolen from Allerton's Hotel, which was sacked and burned by the mob on Monday, the 13th inst.

COONEY admitted that he took a clock and a feather bed from the Hotel. Officers ELDREADT and MOONEY identified the prisoner as having been engaged in the riot on the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, where they saw him throwing stones, brickbats and other missiles at the Police and soldiers. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and locked up for examination.

WM. PATTEN, an Irish laborer, was taken into custody by Officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with being the leader of a gang of rioters who entered many stores in the upper portion of the City, and after stealing all they could carry off, compelled the proprietors to close their places. The affidavits of a large number of up-town merchants have been filed in the Court, in which are stated the facts above named. The prisoner was committed for trial.

DENNIS MCDADE, an Irishman, was arrested by Officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with being a leader of a band of rioters in the attack which was made on the molding mills of Messrs. E. H. SIGLER, in West Twenty-fifth-street. Several of the workmen employed in the mills have made affidavits against MCDADE. Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to answer in the sum of $1,000 bail, to appear before the Court of Special Sessions.

More Property Recovered.

Sergeant PETTY, of the Twentieth Precinct, makes the following report to Inspector CARPENTER: "Our officers are still engaged in collecting property that was plundered during the riots of last week. I wish to remark in reply to the assertions of those papers and individuals who sympathized with the rioters, and who say that the same class who originated the riot were not concerned in stealing and plundering, that all the stolen property we recover is found, without exception, in the possession of inmates of Irish tenement houses, the very same class who first moved in the outbreak."

Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, reported yesterday that the officers of his command had recovered a large number of mattresses, chairs, clocks, sheets, books, two barrels of white sugar, several pillow-cases, one feather bed, one tin boiler, a number of feather pillows, and various other articles not named. These goods, for which owners are wanted, can be seen at the Station-house of the Precinct, in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Precinct Police recovered five more stolen rifles yesterday. They were taken from persons who said they found them in the street.

Police Reports as to Stolen Property.

Officers WIRTH, KEYSER and WEITH, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday recovered large amounts of stolen property. They report the following places where they have recovered goods, consisting mostly of guns: William Isaacs, No. 411 East Twenty-fourth-street; O'Donohue, No. 364 Second-avenue; William Kain, No. 332 East Twenty-fourth-street; John Kelly, East Twenty-second-street; William Keator, East Twenty-fourth-street; house No. 328 East Twenty-fourth-street; house No. 375 First-avenue; Mr. KLOCKNER, No. 358 Second-avenue. These guns all proved to have been stolen from the armory in Second-avenue, just before it was burned by the mob.

Identification of the Colored Man Hung in Seventh-avenue.

The colored man who was murdered and subsequently hung to a lamp-post on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, during the riots of last week, has been fully identified. His name was ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, aged 23 years. He resided one block below where he was murdered. Roundsmen GUNNER and ROBERTS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, have arrested PATRICK BUTLER, who is charged with having aided the murder and hanging. This arrest is additional to those published in the TIMES of yesterday for the same offence.

The testimony is very conclusive that young BUTLER, not content with aiding in killing FRANKLIN, actually severed pieces of flesh from the inanimate body, trampled them under his feet, and then, in great glee, exhibited them to his comrades in crime.

The officers who thus far have arrested parties charged with this horrible murder, are still actively engaged in searching for others, who are known to be guilty, either as principals, or as perpetrating the horrible outrages at the time he was hung upon the lamp-post.

The Colored Relief Fund.

Subscriptions received at the Produce Exchange in aid of the colored people who suffered by the late riots. Amount paid over to JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, and a receipt taken for the same. Previously acknowledged by him as received from the Produce Exchange:

Edward Cromwell	$50	J. B. Herrick	$25
Henry W. Smith	50	Sam'l T. Rogers	25
Daniel Cromwell, Jr	50	Jas. O. Bennett & Co	25
Whittelsey & Sherwood	50	F. E. Smith	10
John J. Marvin	50	T. E. Jewell	10
R. J. Randolph	25	G. Miller	5
Lewis, Roberts & Co	50	E. W. Coleman	25
L. M. Hoffman	25	Geo. B. Ferris	5
W. G. Wing	25	Cash	5
Henry Hill	25	Cash, (P. & Co.)	10
Charles Speir	10	J. W. Merritt	5
A. Randolph	5	Samuel Hoyt	10
E. W. Vanderhoff	10	Jesse Hoyt	20
W. D. Mangam	25	William A. Brown	25
W. H. Trafton	20	Tompkins & Co	25
J. Vanderbilt	10	Cash, (Davis)	7
James Udall	10	Cash, (P. S. & Co.)	6
Thos. Woodward & Co	15	Cash, (A.)	1
Steph. Valentine & Son	25	Cash, (A. S.)	10
A. M. Hoyt	25	George B. Powell & Co	25
Sage & Co	25	A. H. Pomroy & Co	25
W. E. Treadwell	25	A. M. Leach	10
John W. Thorne	20	William A. Fowler	50
Geo. A. Stephenson	5	David Dows & Co	50
Joseph Allen & Co	25	Nason Collins	5
Cash, (N. B.)	5	E. J. Herrick	5
Theo. B. Woolsey	10	Jno. H. Boynton	25
Haight & Johnson	15	E. V. Shotwell	10
Smith J. Eastman	50	E. Titus	10
Russell & Averill	25	Henry Rawls	10
Jos. C. Phillips	5	Cash	2
Holt & Company	25	W. F. George	10
A. Bradshaw	10	Drew & French	10
Cash, (H. B.)	30	C. H. Trumbull	25
J. M. Fiske & Co	50	James L. Baldwin	5
Cash, (Howe)	20	Edmund Titus	10
Van Boskerk, Rowe & Butter	25	Titus, Frazer & Titus	10
William Paxson	25	Clark, Clapp & Co	10
			$1,511

Reception at Ward School No. 33.

Yesterday, the Grammar Department of Ward School No. 33, located on West Twenty-eighth-street, favored the public with an unusually interesting entertainment in the way of a reception. As on former occasions, the rooms were crowded to repletion by the parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises consisted of singing, reading, recitation, calisthenics, &c., and were conducted in a very creditable manner by the Principal, Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, and her assistants. The programme was excellently arranged, and it may be said of the pupils who took an active part on the occasion, that their efforts could scarcely be excelled. From beginning to end the exercises were listened to with marked attention by those present, and it was evident that none went away disappointed. After an address by City Superintendent of Schools, Mr. S. S. RANDALL, a presentation of certificates was made to the following graduates:

Sarah L. Jewett, Emily Kearney, Mary Goldsmith, Anna Breakell, Mary Powers, Georgiana Cochrane, Charlotte Farrell, Rebecca Doughty.

Misses JEWETT and KEARNEY received an additional prize of a gold medal from the Principal and Vice-Principal.

A valedictory address was then made by Miss SARAH JEWETT, followed by the "Doxology," which terminated the proceedings.

Testimonial to Capt. Ericsson.

The great testimonial to Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, subscribed by the various ship-builders, is now completed, and is a splendid model of the new class Monitors. It is made of 14 pounds of 18 carat gold, and contains all the machinery, with a music-box in addition, which plays nine tunes, among them the National air of Sweden. This magnificent piece of workmanship will be at W. B. DAVIS' private establishment, at Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, July 26. He respectfully invites members of the Press, and his friends generally, to pay him a visit at that time. The model will be exhibited to the President and Cabinet at Washington next week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BEACH-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the top floor of the provision establishment of Messrs. A. & J. M. MOSES, No. 65 Beach-street. The prompt action of the firemen prevented the destruction of the building. The damage to the stock will amount to about $500. Insured for $7,500 in the Citizens', Merchants' and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The building is owned by CHAS. MOSES. It is insured for $5,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The damage is about $400. Cause of fire unknown.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A German lad named CHARLES GOLDSCHMIDT, aged 14 years, was very seriously injured yesterday, by jumping from a car on the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, while it was in motion. The boy fell upon the track, and two wheels passed over one of his hands, crushing it in a terrible manner, and otherwise injuring him. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. He resided with his parents at No. 187 Avenue A.

DROWNED.—A boy named CHARLES REILLY, aged about 12 years, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the Hudson, at the foot of Thirty-third-street. He resided at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the wood yard of Mr. D. FAHEY, Nos. 17 and 19 Furman-street. The flames communicated to an adjoining stable, in which there were eight horses belonging to different persons. Every effort was made to get the animals out, but without avail, and they were burned to death. One of the horses belonged to D. FAHEY, one to Mr. DONNINGTON, two to Mr. P. MCDONOUGH, and four to Mr. R. H. QUINN, valued at $150 each. Mr. QUINN was insured in the Home Company of New-York. The dwelling of OWEN GILLIGAN was damaged about $200; insured in the Tradesmen's Company. The cooper shop of LOUGHLIN & Co. was damaged to the extent of $150; insured in the Commercial Company. Mr. FAHEY lost $1,400; fully insured.... A fire occurred at the corner of Fulton and Clark streets, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the explosion of some powder in a flask, which set fire to the premises and blew out the skylight. Some furniture in the upper story where the accident occurred was also damaged. The fire was extinguished without further damage.

THE CONSCRIPTION FUND.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday morning to consider the subject of appropriating money to release citizens from the draft. An interchange of views showed that all were in favor of the report as presented by Alderman TERNAN at the last meeting of the Common Council, except Alderman NODYNE. The report, as will be remembered, appropriates one million of dollars to the object. Alderman TERNAN moved that his resolution offered at the last regular meeting, directing the Board to confer with the State and National authorities, with the view of securing for Brooklyn due credit for the number of men already furnished, be adopted. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned.

ESCAPED PRISONERS FROM TROY.—Officers FROST and JONES yesterday arrested an escaped convict from the Troy jail, who, with eighty-eight others, was released by the mob last week. The name of the prisoner is ISAAC POTTER. He is charged with the offence of grand larceny. The accused is detained in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, awaiting the arrival of officers from Troy.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.—The Thirteenth regiment was mustered out of the service yesterday, and this morning the Fifty-second regiment will be mustered out.

A VICTIM OF THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.—The body of a colored man was picked up near Barren Island, yesterday morning. The body was contused and greatly bruised. His clothes were torn into shreds, but half the coat remaining. Coroner HENDERMAN took charge of the remains, and conveyed them to the County Hospital, in Flatbush, where an inquest will be held this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISION.

The Steamer Ouachita, Her Tackle, &c., vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The steamer *Ouachita* was captured as prize by the steamship *Memphis*, Lieut. Watmough, of the United States Navy, commanding, on the 14th of October, 1862, off the southern coast north of Charleston, S. C., in lat. 30° and lon. 77° 26′ west. At the time of her capture she was some one hundred and fifty miles from land; when first discovered by the *Memphis* but fifty or sixty miles. The *Ouachita* was owned by T. S. Begbie, a British subject, claimant, and commanded by T. S. Gilpin, also a British subject. She was a screw steamer of about fifty tons burden. Her voyage was from London to Havana. She left in ballast in August, 1862, and stopped at Bermuda, St. Georges, where she took in a cargo of arms and ammunition for Nassau, consigned to a resident there named Hart. The master had verbal directions from the owner, upon his arrival at Nassau to deliver the vessel to Hart, together with whatever she had on board. Among the papers is a letter from Hart to the master, received by him while at Bermuda, in which the writer says that he has been advised by the owner, Begbie, that the vessel would touch at that place, and pointing out to the master the difficulties of escaping the United States vessels of war in the passage to Nassau, and how to avoid them. When the master left London, some letters were delivered to him by the owner, which on opening he found instructions to report to a person of the name of Bowne, at Bermuda, and he would supply him with whatever was needed. Another letter was an introduction to Hart, of Nassau, and also of like purport of the one to Bowne.

Bowne was shipper of the arms and ammunition on board the vessel at Bermuda for Nassau. There were no bills of lading, or invoice or other papers, except registers, and shipping of men and clearance, usual in case of a bona fide shipment. Verbal instructions were given by Bowne to the master to follow the directions of Hart at Nassau, both as to vessel and cargo. There were some thirty-five tons measurement of cargo of arms and ammunition. Soon after the discovery of the United States war steamer *Memphis*, on the morning of the 14th October, the day of capture, the *Ouachita* changed her course to the eastward, and some hours after finding the *Memphis* gained on her, the master gave orders to throw the whole of cargo overboard, which was done, with the hope of escaping, but was overtaken and captured about 4 o'clock P. M.

The master further states that he was chased by vessels under command of Com. Wilkes when he left Bermuda, and escaped by running his vessel among the reefs. One of the crew—E. Young—first a cook on board, and afterward a hand before the mast, testifies that the *Ouachita* was bound from Bermuda for Charleston, S. C., and that the cargo consisted of Enfield cartridges, rifles and gun-caps; that the master applied to him and others of the crew to sign a paper, by which to agree to run the blockade at Charleston, and offered £8 sterling if the vessel ran clear, and if not, three months' pay after being captured.

We concur with the Court below in the condemnation. It is impossible to doubt, upon the proofs, but that the cargo was put on board the *Ouachita* with the intention of running the blockade of the Southern coast of the Confederate States, and especially the blockade of the port of Charleston. The voyage from Bermuda to Havana was but a pretext. The vessel when captured was some six degrees north of Bermuda, and, when first chased, within fifty or sixty miles of the coast. It is quite apparent that this was not in a course which would carry the vessel to Nassau or Havana. The proofs also show that Begbie, the owner, was privy and, doubtless, originated the adventure.

Decree below affirmed.

The Brig Sarah Star and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The *Sarah Star*, with her cargo, was captured 3d August, 1861, by United States steamer *Wabash*, L. Mercer commander, at sea, some thirty miles off Wilmington, N. C. The vessel was owned by Cowson Gravely, a British subject, resident in Charleston, S. C.

The cargo, consisting of spirits of turpentine and resin, was the property of G. C. & Wm. J. Munroe, citizens of the State of Rhode Island, and residents there—with the exception of fifty barrels of turpentine, belonging to D. Evans, a citizen and resident of Wilmington, N. C. The *Sarah Star* was purchased from C. B. Eddy, and owned by the Munroes in March, 1859, and sold and transferred by them to the above C. Gravely in July, 1861.

The cargo was put on board the *Sarah Star*, in July, same month, to be shipped to Liverpool. The vessel entered the port of Wilmington in March, 1861, and remained there till she sailed on her present voyage, about the 26th July. The port of Wilmington was not in a state of actual blockade at the time of the egress of the vessel from port.

The vessel and cargo were condemned as enemy's property, and acquitted upon the charge of violating the blockade.

We agree to the condemnation of the vessel, for, although Gravely is a British subject, yet he is a resident of Charleston, S. C., and engaged in business there, and, for aught that appears, continues there in business since the breaking out of the war.

But the cargo belonging to the Munroes stands on a different footing, and, in my judgment, is not liable to condemnation.

The test oath of these persons shows the following state of facts, which is not in any way contradicted or impaired:

They are both natives of Newport, R. I., the one born in the year 1812, the time of the other not stated. They have always resided in said State, each of them have families who reside there, and own the residences in which they live. That since the commencement of their business as partners, about 1830, they have been in the habit, during each Winter, the one going to Georgetown, S. C., and the other to Wilmington, N. C., and elsewhere in the South, making sales of goods, and reinvesting the proceeds, and returning at the end of each business season to their homes at Newport. That during their visits South on business, their families remain and reside at their homes. The cargo in question was bought from time to time in the months of May, June and July, 1861, with the proceeds of goods sold there by the firm and with collections, and the purpose of the investment was to enable them to transfer the funds from the South to New-York or some Northern State. The testators then detail the difficulties they encountered by opposition from the authorities at Washington in their endeavors to ship the goods North, and the necessity of adopting the expedient of selling the *Sarah Star* to C. Gravely, with a condition that he should carry the cargo to Liverpool in order to get the goods out of the country. It does not appear from the proof but that these parties left the South upon the breaking out of the disturbances; indeed, we may say, it appears affirmatively, that they did leave the country as soon after our disturbances as they could convert their property into funds which could conveniently be carried with them.

Under these circumstances, we are of opinion the decree against the cargo of the Munroes is erroneous, and should be reversed. The domicil of the owners was in Newport, R. I., and they were entitled to reasonable time to withdraw from their business connections in the enemy's country after the breaking out of the war. (2 Gall., p. 268-288, 289.)

The fifty barrels belonged to Evans, a resident and citizen of North Carolina, and are enemy's property.

Decree below affirmed as to vessel and cargo of D. Evans—reversed as to cargo belonging to the Munroes.

The Schooner J. H. Toone and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured on the 1st October, 1861, by the war steamer *South Carolina*, in the Gulf of Mexico, off Timbalier Island and Barataria Bay, on the coast of Louisiana. She was of the burden of 145 tons, and laden with arms, ammunition, coffee, &c., on a voyage from Havana to Tampico, Mexico. The vessel belongs to Aymar, a British subject, doing business at New-Orleans, where he has resided for the past eight years. He was on board at the time of the capture. The cargo belonged to Spanish subjects, and was shipped on board at Havana, ostensibly destined for Tampico.

The only question in the case is, whether or not the vessel, at the time of the capture, was attempting to enter the port of New-Orleans, which was in a state of blockade. The owner, who was on board, and master, knew of the blockade. The vessel, at the time she discovered the war-steamer, was heading northwest, and immediately tacked to the southwest, and was chased some four hours before overtaken and captured. She was some six degrees, over five hundred miles, north, out of her proper course for Tampico, and heading toward a pass that would lead to the Mississippi River and New-Orleans. Tampico is some eight or nine hundred miles south of west from Havana.

The attempted explanation of a departure from the usual course to Tampico, namely, head winds and defective barometer, is not satisfactory. Indeed, at the time of the capture it is admitted the wind was from the east. No one can look on the map without being struck with the insufficiency of the excuse for the position of the vessel in her extreme northern latitude, compared with her port of destination, and in the vicinity of one of the customary passes to New-Orleans. We say nothing about the cargo on board. She had a right to carry it to Tampico. The difficulty in the case is, that the course of the vessel from the commencement of the voyage and until discovered by the *South Carolina*, is utterly inconsistent with an honest destination to that place, and is consistent with an intent to run the blockade of the port of New-Orleans. We think the intent is apparent, and that the vessel was in the act of carrying it into effect.

Decree below affirmed.

The Steamer Elizabeth and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured on the 29th of May, 1862, off Charleston, S. C., some twenty miles west of the Gulf Stream, about 8 o'clock A. M., by the steamer *Keystone State*, E. Le Roy, master. She was laden with arms and munitions of war, partly at Havana, and partly at Nassau, N. P., and cleared from the latter port for St. Johns, N. B., on the 24th of May preceding her capture. Her heading had been toward land of Charleston when she first discovered the blockading vessel; she then changed her course to that of east by north. The vessel had been out of the port of Nassau only four or five days when captured. She is what is called an auxiliary steamer, using both sails and steam. No satisfactory reason is given for the position of the vessel at the time of the capture; and the inference is irresistible from the evidence, not in dispute or doubt, that the intention was to run the blockade of Charleston, and was in the act of doing so when she discovered the *Keystone State*, and changed her course.

There are some irregularities committed on the part of the captors, and in the proceedings on the part of the Government in the Court below, which we should afford an opportunity to the claimant to correct, were we not entirely satisfied upon the facts which are undisputed, and could not be substantially varied by any further proof offered, that the voyage was in reality intended for the port of Charleston, and not that of St. Johns.

Decree below affirmed.

A Decision on Trade-Marks.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

James B. Williams vs. *George C. Spence et al.*—I regard the question whether the plaintiffs have the right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark "Yankee Soap," adopted by them, as settled by the Court in Williams *vs.* Johnson, 2 Bosw. 1.

It is there held that "whatever marks or devices are employed by the plaintiffs to denote that the soap was made by them, and is combined by the same skill that was employed in the making of soap heretofore made and sold by them, having the same marks and devices, are entitled to protection."

The Court restrained the defendant from using the plaintiff's trade-mark, and say "he may not use the labels, or devices or hand-bills which he is using, nor any other like labels, hand-bills or devices in imitation of or simulating the labels, devices or hand-bills used by the plaintiffs, *or any other similar labels, devices or hand-bills calculated to deceive the public, or create the belief that the soap he sells is the soap made or sold by the plaintiffs, under the name of genuine Yankee soap.*"

The only question to be determined, therefore, in this case, is whether the labels, devices and handbills used by the defendants, as set forth in the complaint, are calculated to and do deceive the public into the belief that the soap they are selling is the soap made and sold by the plaintiff.

The weight of the evidence furnished by the witnesses who are acquainted with the market, and who are dealers in these soaps, is, that among dealers and in the market the appellation "Yankee Soap" is known to be the soap of the plaintiff's manufacture, and all other soaps thus designated to be spurious.

The oral evidence that the labels, devices, and handbills used by the defendants are calculated to deceive the public also preponderates; and an inspection of the respective labels, devices and handbills, satisfy me that the public would readily be deceived, and purchase the defendants' soap under the belief that they are purchasing the plaintiff's.

Although there are some marks of dissimilarity, both in the labels, devices, and handbills, yet the prominence given to the name "Yankee Soap," the inferiority of the size and shape of the cakes; the covering of tin foil, the color of the labels, the size and shape of the boxes, the almost literal adoption of the language used in the plaintiff's labels and handbills, overwhelm the small marks of difference which the defendant hoped would relieve him from the consequences of using the plaintiff's trade mark.

I am, therefore, of opinion, after a careful consideration of the evidence that the labels, devices, and handbills used by the defendants are calculated to deceive the public, and lead the unwary to believe that in purchasing the defendants' soap they are purchasing the plaintiff's.

Against such an use of the plaintiff's trade-marks, as decided in Williams *vs.* Johnson, the plaintiffs are entitled to protection.

The Rule as to Stenographers' Fees at Chambers Modified.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 24.

The order of July 21 in regard to the "Stenographers' Fees" is hereby amended as follows:

To apply only to motions on the General Calendar.

The following motions are exempted from the $3 rule:

Motions for Special Circuit Calendar.
Motions for Reference and Commission.
Motions for Extra Allowance.
Motions to Discharge from Imprisonment.
Motions to Punish for Contempt.
By order of the Court.

H. W. GENET, Clerk.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

During the week the last wills and testaments of the following-named persons were duly admitted to probate:

James Wallace, John Clawson Kelly, Mary Edwards, James McMannus, Regina Goll, Edward Cunningham, Eliza Eagle, Isaac M. Woolley.

None of these wills contain any items of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morange vs. *Morris*.—Reference ordered to pass on the sufficiency of the sureties.

Before Justice Clerke.

Mackey vs. *McMonnies, et al.*—The second and tenth amendments of defendant Mudgett disallowed. Third amendment allowed as modified by plaintiff's attorney. All the other amendments of both defendants allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Whiting vs. *Putnam, et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Mitchell vs. *Mount*.—Plaintiff entitled to costs and an allowance of five per cent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 24, 1863.

$7,000	U.S.6s,'81,Reg....105⅞	100	Bucks Co. L.Co.... 1⅝
30,000	U.S.6s,'81,Co Cl.106¾	200	Erie R. Pref....104
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. 97	100	Hudson R. R....156
3,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. c.N 99⅞	50	do....155½
20,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90 65	200	do....154
5,000	do....65½	200	Harlem R....111
1,000	Virginia St. 6s.... 61	200	Reading R....110
2,000	N. C. State 6s.... 69	400	do....b10.110
5,000	Mo. State 6s....b10 70⅛	100	do....b10.109¾
50,000	do.... 70	400	do....109
10,000	do....b30 70⅛	100	do....108⅞
5,000	O.& Miss.R.C.... 32	500	M. S. & N. I.... 85
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s....106	200	do.... 84⅞
1,000	Hud. River 1st m.117	200	do.... 84⅞
8,000	Mich. S. S. F....105½	2500	do.... 84⅞
10,000	Al.& T.H.2dM.Pr 94½	200	do.... 84⅞
7,000	Alt.& T.H.In.B. 85	600	do....b10 84⅞
3,000	C.& N.W.1st M.. 89⅛	400	do....b30 84⅞
12,600	do.... 90	300	do....s30 83⅞
5,000	Ch.&N.W.2d M... 69	100	M.S.& N I.R.G.S..113
15,000	do.... 69½	50	Ill. Cen. Full S....100⅛
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B....116	800	Ill. Cen. R. Sc....110½
10,000	Tol. & W, 2d M.... 90	300	do....s30.110⅞
1,000	Mil. & P.D.C.1st.102	690	Ill.Cen. Can. B. S.. 90
5,000	P., F. W. & C.1st 105½	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 94⅛
2,000	P., Ft. W.& C.2d.101	200	do....b30 94⅞
10,000	Miss. & Mo.L.Gr. 58	200	do....s60 94
134	Bank of Commerce.103	200	do....s30 94
10,000	Am. Gold....126⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref....100
6,000	do....126¼	100	Gal. & Chic. R....s10 99⅞
780	Canton Company....28⅞	150	do.... 99⅞
50	do.... 29	650	do.... 99⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co....136	200	Cleve. &Tol. R....116
5	Dl.&Hud. CanalCo.143	100	do....b10 116
41	do....144	100	do....s10 116
500	Cumb Coal Prf..b30 24⅛	100	do....115
100	do.... 23⅞	500	Chic. & R. I. R....104⅛
100	do....b15 24	50	do....104⅛
100	do.... 24	1200	do....104
200	Quicksilv. M.Co.... 38⅛	600	do....102⅞
13	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.... 10	100	do....s30 103⅞
50	do.... 31	50	Chi., B. & Q. R....114⅛
100	Amer. Coal Co...b10 73	100	Mil.& P.DuC.... 61
500	do.... 73½	300	do.... 62
10	Pac. M. S. Co....234	600	do.... 62⅛
100	do....235	150	do.... 63
50	do....s30.233	400	do....b30 63
525	N. Y. Cen. R....124⅛	100	do....s60 59
100	do....s30.124⅛	100	M.&P.DuC.2d Pref. 80
100	do....s10.124⅞	200	Tol. & Wab.... 83
250	do....s30.124⅞	1000	P., Ft.W.& C. R.... 77
300	do....125	200	do.... 77⅛
1800	do....124⅞	200	do.... 77⅞
100	do....b10.124⅞	500	A. & T. H. R.... 50
100	Mich. Cen. R....111⅞	300	do.... 52
100	do....111⅞	100	do.... 52⅛
100	do....s10.111⅞	150	A. & T. H. R. P.... 79
100	do....b10.112	250	Chic. & N. W. R.... 37
150	Erie R.... 99⅞	700	do....b10 37
50	do....s10 98⅞	100	do.... 36⅞
100	do....s30 99⅞	100	do.... 36⅞
1200	do.... 99⅞	300	do.... 36⅞
1500	do....100	200	Chic. & Alt.... 79
200	do....b10.100	200	do.... 80
200	do....b4.100	100	do.... 81

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S.6s.'81. Reg..105⅞	800	Reading R....109
20,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C.... 99⅞	800	M. So. & N. Ind.... 86⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s.... 70½	800	M. S. & N.I.R.G.S.113
38,000	Amer. Gold....126⅛	100	Chi. B. & Q. R....115
5,000	do....126⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R. S....110¾
150	Canton Co.... 29	100	do....b30.111
250	Cumb. Coal. Prf.... 24	1000	Clev. & P. R.... 94⅞
100	do.... 24⅛	100	do....s60 94
100	do.... 24⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R.... 99⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R....124⅛	100	do....s30 99
400	do....124⅞	200	do.... 99⅞
100	do....124⅞	50	Chic. & R. I. R....104
100	Pacific Mail....236	6	Mil. & P. DuC. R.... 61
200	do....b10.236⅛	200	do.... 64
250	Erie Railway....100	200	do....s30 63
550	do.... 99⅞	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chic. 77⅛
200	do....b30.100	100	do.... 78
100	Erie R. Pref....104	100	do.... 78⅛
100	Harlem R....111⅞	250	Alton & Ter. H.... 52
100	do....111⅞	100	do.... 52⅛
300	Mich. Cen. R....112	200	Chic. & N. W. R.... 36⅛
200	do....112⅛	100	do.... 36⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....126⅛	700	Harlem R....111⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.... 70	1300	do....111⅞
50	Cum. Coal.... 23⅞	300	do....s5.111⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R....125	200	do....111⅞
250	do....124⅞	400	do....111⅞
150	do....124⅞	200	do....b10.111⅞
100	do....124⅛	200	Reading R....109⅞
100	do....b3.124⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R....112
250	Erie Railway....100	200	Ill. Cen. R....b10.111
2500	do.... 99⅞	300	do....110⅞
300	do....s10 99⅞	300	do....opg.110⅞
200	do....c 99⅞	400	do....110⅞
200	do....b10.100	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 94⅞
100	Erie R. Pref....104	800	do.... 94
100	M. S. & N. I....s15 85⅛	200	do.... 94⅞
300	do.... 85⅛	100	do....s10 94⅞
200	do....s10 85⅛	250	P., Ft. W. & C.... 78
100	do....s3 85⅛	100	do.... 78⅛
200	do....b3 85⅛	100	Chic. & Alton.... 81⅛
450	do.... 85⅞	150	do.... 81⅛
1800	do....b3 86	100	Gal. & Chi. R....s3 99⅞
300	do....b3 86⅛	100	do.... 99⅞
300	do....s10 86	100	do....104
300	do.... 86⅛		
200	do....b10 86⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold....b3.126⅛	400	Hudson R. R....153
100	Cumb. Coal.... 24⅛	1500	Harlem R....112
50	Canton Co.... 29	100	do....112⅛
50	N. Y. Cen....124⅞	200	do....b10.112⅛
200	do....b3.125	200	do....b3.112⅛
350	do....125	100	Reading R....109
200	Erie Railway....s10.100⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R....b3 86⅛
200	do....100⅛	250	do.... 86⅛
300	do....b3.100⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R....110⅞
550	do....100⅛	100	do....b10.111⅛
100	do....s10.100⅛	500	do....111⅛
500	do....b10.100⅛	100	do....111⅛
500	do....100⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.... 95
300	do....s3.100⅛	100	P., F. W. & C. R.... 78⅛
400	do....b3.100⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. R.... 83
300	do....100⅛	250	Chi. & N. W.... 36⅛
200	do....s10.100⅛	100	do....b3 37
400	do....bnw.100⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C....b3 64⅛
400	do....100⅞	50	do.... 64⅛
100	do....b60.101	100	Gal. & Chi. R.... 99⅞
50	Erie R. Prf....b10.105	50	do....b3 99⅞
200	do....105	200	Chi & R. I. R....104

FRIDAY, July 24—P. M.

The price of Money to the Brokers is fairly established at 5@6 ℔ cent., as against 6@7 ℔ cent. last week. The old-established firms are being supplied at 5 ℔ cent. The rates on first-class paper are 5@5½ ℔ cent. short dates, and 5½@6 ℔ cent. on bills running 4@6 months. There is a moderate amount of Domestic Commission acceptances in the market on these terms, but very little Jobbers' paper.

The statement of the Public Debt of all classes of the United States, published this morning, shows that the line of Deposits with the Treasury is nearly up to the limit of one hundred millions; so that the Government will be compelled in a few days to decline further offers of Money on 5 ℔ cent. interest. The deposits with the Treasury to-day are $580,700. The receipts for the New Loan reach $1,440,100, of which $892,500 was paid in by the Loan Agency, and $547,600 on subscriptions direct. The Customs are $166,600.

The interest required to be paid *in Gold Coin* on the Public Debt of the United States, as it stood on 30th June, 1863, and the interest stipulated to be paid *in Currency*, stand as follows for the current fiscal year:

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

On 4 ℔ cent. Deposits	$5,036,000	$201,440
On 5 ℔ cent. Deposits	35,000,000	1,750,000
On 5 ℔ cent. Funded Debt	30,490,000	1,524,500
On 6 ℔ cent. Funded Debt	274,183,000	16,450,980
On 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds	139,920,000	10,214,160
Total Interest payable in Gold		$30,141,080

INTEREST PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

On 4 ℔ cent. Deposits	$23,023,000	$920,920
On 5 ℔ cent. Deposits	28,808,000	1,440,400
On 6 ℔ cent. Certificates	157,093,000	9,425,580
Total Interest in Currency		$11,786,900
Principal of Gold bearing Debt		$484,629,000
Principal of Currency Debt		215,924,000
Principal of United States Circulation		396,721,000
Total Public Debt		$1,097,274,000
Interest in Gold	$30,141,080	
Interest in Currency	11,786,900—	$41,927,980

Average rate of Interest, 3.89 ℔ cent.

The Customs Revenue for the current year, receivable exclusively in Gold, is estimated at *seventy millions*, while the interest on the Funded and other Public Debt stipulated to be paid in Gold, is, thus far, only *thirty millions* per annum, and the entire interest on the Public Debt of all classes, $41,927,980.

The price of Gold Coin has varied but slightly to-day from yesterday's closing quotation. The sales this afternoon were at 126⅛@126¼ ℔ cent. Bills on London are, comparatively, less firm, and have been done at 138½@139 ℔ cent. on first-class names.

An active speculative business was done in Stocks to-day, and generally at advancing prices. The New-York Road shares have taken the lead, and the demand for Central and Erie is unusually strong at about 125@124½ for the former, and 100@100½ for the latter. Harlem shares are up to 112 ℔ cent., while Hudson River is not quite so firm as last night. The Western Roads advanced on Illinois Central, Prairie du Chien, Terre Haute and Alton, Chicago and Alton, Galena and Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Michigan Central. Michigan Southern fell off at the early Board to 84½, but soon recovered to 86@86⅛ ℔ cent. The Government Securities and Treasury paper were steady.

At 4 o'clock the General Market leaves off about as follows, compared with the closing quotations at the same hour yesterday afternoon. The speculative feeling of the Street is quite buoyant:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	126⅞	126⅛	Harlem Pref.	104	104
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106⅝	Mich. Central	111	113
N. Y. Central	124	125	Mich. Southern	86⅛	86⅞
Erie	99	100⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	114⅛	113⅞
Erie Preferred	103⅞	104⅛	Illinois Cen	110	110¾
Hudson	158	156	Pittsburgh	94⅛	94⅞
Pacific Mail	235	236⅛	Fort Wayne	75⅞	78⅛
Harlem	111	112	Rock Island	104⅞	103⅞
Canton	28⅞	29	Northwest	36⅞	36⅞
Prairie du Chien	60⅞	64	Galena	99⅞	99⅞
Treas. Cer., new	99⅞	99⅞	Reading	110	109

The following bids were made this forenoon for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	110	Broadway	160
Union	110	Am. Exchange	106
Phœnix	105	Hanover	95
North River	100	East River	95
State of New-York	102	Shoe & Leather	109
Commerce	103	Continental	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	Chic. & N.W.S F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	101	Chi.& N.W. Int. B.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Chi.&N.W. 1sts, 2d ser.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	126	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Del., L. & W. 2ds	108
Erie thirds, '83	108⅞	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N.Y.&E.1sts, '77	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	93
Hud. R. seconds, s f. '85	117	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	101⅛
Hud. R. thirds, '75	117	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	104
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	106⅛
Mich. S. seconds	103	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	105
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	105⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds.	101
Ill. Cen., '75	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81⅛
Al. & T. H. firsts	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	99
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	44	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58

The Richmond County (Staten Island) Gas Company have declared a cash dividend of 15 ℔ cent. on the present capital of $150,000. We understand the capital is to be doubled for the purpose of extending the work through the interior of the Island, the old shareholders having the privilege of the new stock at par. The first instalment on the scrip is to be 20 ℔ cent.

Annexed is a statement of the business of the Reading Railroad for the month of June:

	1863.	1862.
Received from coal	$351,619	$174,221
Received from merchandise	56,619	39,216
Received from travel, &c	56,570	40,846
Total	$464,809	$254,284
Transporta'n and all charges	322,051	153,559
Net profit for the month	$142,757	$100,125
Net profit previous 6 months	1,217,993	725,846
Total net profit 7 months	$1,360,750	$826,572

The Illinois Central Company's statement of its six months' business, ending June 30, shows a gain of over $1,500,000, as follows:

	1863.	1862.	Gain.
Traffic	$1,684,530	$1,275,026	$409,503
Sales of land	1,091,098	515,677	575,420
Cash collected	639,850	114,941	524,619
Total	$3,415,479	$1,905,638	$1,509,543

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, July 18	$173,126,287	163,319,544	38,254,427	5,800,623
Boston, July 20	73,807,922	29,287,238	7,822,720	7,481,452
Phil., July 20	34,662,966	29,931,608	4,361,999	2,482,986
Total	$281,597,275	222,538,390	50,439,146	15,765,061
Last week	283,375,285	219,955,086	50,701,386	15,938,171
Last year	247,853,390	180,780,036	45,521,113	21,001,258

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $2,392,358; payments, $1,255,157; balance, $2,518,172.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending July 23, were $1,845,589 against $1,358,875 same week last year, and $525,261 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,380	$545,694	923	$348,460	211	$95,336
Mf. of Cot'n.	304	91,593	87	29,296	260	44,089
Mf. of Silk.	408	356,005	108	150,794	21	27,941
Mf. of Flax.	724	111,934	425	93,016	157	25,015
Miscellan's.	256	109,255	32	9,542	11	7,963
Total	3,072	$1,214,481	1,575	$631,108	660	$200,344
		631,108				1,214,481
Total entered		$1,845,589	Total marketed			$1,414,825

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 86 bbls. Ashes, 11,087 bbls. Flour, 289 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 68,805 bushels Wheat, 100,481 bushels Corn, 6,800 bushels Rye, 45,600 bushels Oats, 866 pkgs. Provisions, and 415 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½@$7 ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

CHEMICALS—Have been quiet and depressed.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at drooping prices. Sales 30 bags Maracaibo at 30½c.@31c., and 200 bags Rio, in bond, on private terms, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Declined to 62c. for Middlings. Sales and resales, 750 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in less demand at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day at declining prices. Sales since our last, 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is quite heavy to-day; sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $5 05@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Also, 25 puncheons Brandywine at $21@$21 25 each.

GRAIN—Has been in less demand, to-day, and prices have generally favored buyers. Sales have been made of 75,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 47, the latter an extreme rate for only a small lot; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 29; Red do. at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 21@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 08@$1 20; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 16; and Amber State at $1 26@$1 29, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 125,000 bushels, at 65½c.@65¾c. for shipping mixed Western; 54c.@65c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for White, and 70c.@70½c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is very quiet, at 90c.@$1, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in rather more demand, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 76c.@77c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Meal are quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues active and firm to-day, at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand, at 15c.@22c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, and prices have been generally nominal.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, at about previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 340 bbls. New-Orleans, at 31½c.@49c.; 385 hhds. Trinidad, at 38½c.@40c.; and 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 40c.@41c ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite dull and generally nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but at lower prices. Sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 12½ for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in more demand, at 5¾c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Sales 750 boxes. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9¾c., ℔ ℔. Beef continues quiet, at former rates; sales 270 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in very moderate demand, at 12c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced only 300 tierces East India at $7 62½@$8 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Liverpool Ground, $1 45; do. Fine, $2 35@$2 70 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

SPICES—Have been dull and nominal.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@13¾c.; Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba at 9c.@10¾c.; also, 85 boxes Havana at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 150,000 ℔s., at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been inactive, and prices have favored buyers.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at irregular quotations.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—engagements were made of 1,200 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 55,000 bushels Wheat, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; 200 bales Hair, by steamer, at 40s. ℔ ton. For London—25 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders—18,000 bushels Wheat, at 7s. 3d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Evening Star.......July 25..New-York....New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia*, *via* Southampton and Hamburgh, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburg*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD HARGER is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no definite knowledge of the movements of the two armies commanded respectively by Gens. Meade and Lee. The Washington *Republican* and *Star* of last evening, however, intimate that they are both in active motion; that Lee's communications with Richmond are at the mercy of Gen. Meade, and that a battle may be fought at any moment.

We have a rumor, received by way of Newbern, N. C., that Gen. Gillmore has captured the whole of Morris Island. If so, we may expect to hear soon of the reduction of Fort Sumter.

The Providence *Journal* has letters written on board the Monitor *Montauk*, in which it is stated that on the 13th inst. the rebels were engaged in hanging cotton bales along the southern face of Fort Sumter. Gen. Gillmore was busy placing his guns and mortars. The wild firing of the enemy showed that they did not know the position of the batteries he was erecting. The officers and men on shore and on land were full of hope. A private note dated the 17th says that the attack, which was to have taken place on that day, was delayed on account of bad weather, but would be made on the next day, Saturday.

An important cavalry expedition against the enemy's communications, sent out by Gen. Scammon, from Charleston, Western Virginia, has just returned, having effected its object. The expedition consisted of the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry and the Second Virginia cavalry. Wytheville, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, was captured after a severe fight, in which we took one hundred and twenty prisoners, two pieces of artillery and seven hundred stand of arms. Our loss in killed and wounded was about sixty-five; that of the rebels was seventy-five killed and a large number wounded. Our troops being fired upon by the citizens from the houses the town was destroyed.

According to the representations of the Richmond *Whig*, of Thursday last, the capture of Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi, by Gen. Grant's forces, is a much more important victory than has appeared from the brief dispatches heretofore published. It left in our hands the rolling stock of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, the motive power consisting of over forty engines. The *Whig* considers the loss "incalculably important and wholly irreparable." The *Whig* also states that the cavalry expedition sent out from Newbern by Gen. Foster succeeded in cutting the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and burning the bridge over the Neuse River, one thousand feet long.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says: "The steamer *Continental*, Capt. Patrick Yore—the first boat to load at this port for New-Orleans since the opening of the Mississippi River—is advertised to leave for below immediately. The *Continental* received orders to load for New-Orleans with Government freight yesterday afternoon. We are not advised as to whether passengers will be carried or not. The event marks an important era, and it is hoped will speedily be followed by the departure of other steamers, and a general resumption of business between this port and the Crescent City." The following has just been made public at Cairo:

> Steamers destined for New-Orleans, with merchandise shipped and permitted according to law, will be conveyed all the way through to Vicksburgh, from which place a sufficient force will be ready to start every Monday morning, to give protection to the convoys. No vessels will be permitted to go down the river without a convoy for the present, and steamers will be obliged to lay over for a week if they do not arrive on or before the day of the week on which the convoys start. Armed vessels, however, going between times, will also give convoy, but no regularity must be expected from them, or great dispatch, as they may have to stop on the way. This arrangement will commence on the 10th of August next, 1863.
>
> DAVID D. PORTER,
> Rear Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Nearly every day's report increases the number of persons captured at Vicksburgh. A letter dated July 12 states that thirty-four thousand had been paroled, and that there were more waiting their turn; and this aggregate did not include the six thousand men still in hospital.

On Thursday morning, shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum River, he was attacked by a body of militia under Col. Hall, with two pieces of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded, but Morgan finally eluded the militia, and escaped *viâ* Cumberland, in Guernsey County. Yesterday morning he crossed the Central Ohio Road, closely pursued by Gen. Shackleford.

Two of the guns captured from Morgan's rebels at Buffington have reached Cincinnati. One of them is a brass 12-pounder, which was manufactured at Rome, Georgia, in December last. The other is a steel rifled gun, with U. S. deeply stamped in the metal between the arms. Besides the guns, there were eleven wagons and buggies, and several horses, but none of them very valuable.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Wednesday, has this curious paragraph: "We are requested by Gen. Munson to state that it has been positively ascertained that Morgan is out of ammunition, and hence any small body of the Home Guards can check him. The General likewise requests papers throughout Southern Ohio to spread the intelligence, that he may be annoyed as much as possible."

The Louisville *Journal* has the most trustworthy intelligence that one corps of Bragg's army, under Polk, was sent to reinforce Richmond about the 10th inst. One division went by way of Knoxille, East Tennessee, and the other by way of Atlanta, Georgia. Chattanooga, reported to have been abandoned, is now occupied by Hardee's corps of the rebel army.

We have advices from New-Orleans two days later by the arrival at this port of the steamer *George Cromwell*, which left on the 18th inst. The only matter worthy of note in the Crescent City is the arrival there of the steamer *Imperial*, the first one through from St. Louis since the opening of the Mississippi, and her departure on her return trip.

GENERAL NEWS.

Regarding substitutes, the Hartford *Post* of yesterday says: "The number of Canadians arriving here is on the increase. This is equally true of other cities. Over two hundred reached Boston yesterday. There has been so much skedaddling from the States into Canada, that it has greatly reduced the demand for and price of labor, so that the Canadians themselves find it to their advantage to come here and offer themselves for substitutes, realizing the large premiums offered."

The Bloomington Branch of the Western Bank, Missouri, was on Monday night robbed of $15,000, by a gang of six scoundrels and bushwhackers. A detachment of the Second Provisional regiment are in pursuit of the robbers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that a brutal prize fight took place early on Thursday morning, near Darby, Delaware County, between a man named McGonigal, of that city, and a New-Yorker named Diamond. An eye witness states that 210 rounds were fought, occuping over two hours. McGonigal was declared the victor after Diamond had been severely punished. The contest was for $200.

The Stock market was firm and the Share list on the advance yesterday. The sales of the new Government Loan amount to $1,440,100. Erie shares rose to 100¾ and New-York Central to 125 ℔ cent. Gold Coin steady at 126½@126¼; Exchange 138½@139 ℔ cent.

A moderate business wass transacted in Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday, at declining prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Sugars and Molasses. Whisky was quiet and depressed. Cotton was in less demand, at reduced rates. Candles, Chemicals, Fish, Beeswax, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Teas, Coffee, Seeds, Spices, Dry Goods, Whalebone and Naval Stores were inactive. At the auction sale of Boots and Shoes, the bidding was quite animated and fair prices were realized. The freight engagements were limited.

No Resort but Conscription—The State and National Laws.

If demagogues ever bestowed any attention on the future, or gave themselves the least trouble about the consequences of the troubles they excite, we might well ask those who are now endeavoring to make capital out of opposition to the Conscription, what they propose to substitute for it in case they succeed in intimidating or cajoling the Government into an abandonment of all attempts to enforce it. They do not profess to wish to put a stop to the war. They pretend to rejoice in the triumphs of our arms. They believe in the possibility and in the legality of reducing the South to submission by force. They acknowledge that war cannot be carried on without men, and that we have now not nearly men enough in the field; and they cannot deny that volunteering is, if not at an end, so much exhausted that the reinforcements derived from this source are ridiculously inadequate to the supply of our wants. They do not deny, moreover, that the United States has both constitutionally, as well as in virtue of the mere fact that it is a Government and exists, a right to summon to its own defence as many of the able-bodied men of the country as it may require. And yet, in spite of all this, we have not had one word from one of them as to what they propose to do in case the Conscription act is not enforced.

As we are satisfied, however, that Messrs. Wood and Seymour, and their following of "the laboring population," have not as yet seriously come to the conclusion that the American people intend, after two years of bloody war, to leave its fate entirely in the hands of the Copperhead politicians of New-York, without further question, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the leaders of the anti-draft movement in this City have answers ready, in case they are pressed by the public, with information on one or two points of considerable importance. If their objection to the Conscription act be, as they say, its unconstitutionality in giving the National Government the power to call out the militia without the intervention of the State authorities—it is fair to conclude that Gov. Seymour is prepared to supply the quota of the State of New-York from the militia. He must raise that quota, it must be remembered, whatever it may be, by draft. He has no money to pay high bounties, and he has no authority to raise any, and consequently any men he furnishes from this source must be taken from their homes against their will, and forced into the field under the old militia laws. What will those of his followers say to this, who have laid it down that it is the privilege of every American citizen not to fight unless he pleases?

If, however, the objection to the Conscription act be the hardship it inflicts on the poor by the apparent discrimination it creates in favor of the rich, we should like to know how this difficulty will be got rid of by the enforcement of a law in its stead which exempts all students, all clergymen, all judges, all National and State officials, and all physicians, and which, more cruel than either the Austrian or French conscription, allows of no escape, either for the only sons of widows or of helpless parents, or the fathers of motherless children, dependent on them for support,—which, if the lot fall on them, would take all the men in a family, and which, over and above all this, does not prevent, and could not be made to prevent, those who were able to pay for them, from furnishing substitutes. Suppose all the clergymen in New-York, all the students, and Post-office and Custom-house clerks, all the physicians and judges, and all the men rich enough to buy a substitute at any reasonable cost exempt, and then suppose everybody else forced to draw lots, and, if drawn, to serve without any classification or distinction, as long as they are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and in good health and not deformed, and we have an exact notion of the nature of the duty which Gov. Seymour proposes to perform, if he really means to supply the Government with men in what he declares to be the only constitutional way, and in case the conscription is abandoned. But what would "his friends" say to it? Would they submit? Would they not rise and murder the negroes again? Would they not have a regular *battue* of clergymen and Custom-house officials; and finally, would they not, as a last extremity, sacrifice Gov. Seymour himself on the steps of the City Hall, as the source of all their troubles, the Provost-Marshal General of the State? If they would not, we can only say that they are very much decenter and more respectable men than we take them to be; and we will add that, if they refrained from as much violence as their sweet fancy might dictate, they would be, democratically speaking, great fools; for, if plunder, arson and murder should prove successful in intimidating the Federal Government, it would, *à fortiori*, be successful in intimidating the State Government. Unless we are greatly mistaken in Gov. Seymour, the howlings and violence of a Mackerelville mob would, when directed against the State Militia law, be in his eyes just as respectable as when directed against a Conscription act passed by Congress.

There is one other supposition on which we would rather not touch, but in these days there is no dark corner in which it is possible for intrigue or treason to hide a snare, which it is not the duty of every man, who feels the gravity of the crisis through which we are passing, to search carefully. If the object of the opponents of the draft here in New-York be to deprive the Government of the means of protracting the war, by leaving the armies in the field to be overwhelmed by a despairing enemy, or driven home as the heralds of an ignominious and ruinous peace; and if—which we do not by any means anticipate—they should either, by twisting the law, or by playing on the passions of a mob, for whose ignorance and brutality we are not responsible, peril the loss of our nationality by a tame submission to the basest, most unmanly, most cowardly school of politicians that any country has ever produced, then it behooves the Government to prepare even for this. The people themselves will, if all else fails, save the Government from traitors at the North with even more energy and vigor, than they have shown in defending it against traitors at the South, and with a single eye to the honor and safety of the nation.

The Last Prop of the Rebellion.

The only great rebel army in the whole Confederacy that now appears on the field intact and formidable is the army of Gen. Lee. It is still stationed in the vicinity of Winchester. It has not yet moved any great distance down the Shenandoah Valley, as we were led to believe it had done. It shows no purpose of making a precipitate retreat upon Richmond, as was universally believed it would do. Lee seems to be waiting at Winchester inviting attack, or watching the movements of Gen. Meade, or seeing if he cannot invent some mode of retrieving his prestige and his fortunes. For all these purposes Winchester is the best position he can assume north of the Rappahannock.

If this army were destroyed, the Confederacy would be a total wreck. It would no longer be, what it has been for two years a great military Power. It would not have one of the three great armies planted in formidable defensive positions, that it had a few weeks ago. We should behold in Virginia what we see in the Southwest—merely the debris of military power. We might still have more fighting, but it would be such battles as that of Johnston with the late right wing of Grant's army. We might still have sieges of Richmond and Charleston—but the inevitable termination of such is foreshadowed in Vicksburgh. We might still have disorder and confusion to contend with; but the same *regime* that has brought disorder out of chaos in Missouri would, in quick time, produce the same result in Virginia. In short, from being the colossal and menacing power the rebellion has heretofore been, it would dwindle into the shape of a series of gigantic riots.

The duty to which every energy of the Government and the country should now be bent is the demolition of this one mainstay of the Confederacy—the army of Gen. Lee. It is now planted in good position for itself, but it is in better position for a campaign against it. The planning of that campaign is in the power of Gen. Meade; the forces to conduct it are in the hands of the Government. Whether the present army of Gen. Meade is sufficient, we know not; whether he is permitted to operate the army so as to effect the purpose is known to the President. If he has not force enough, it should be at once supplied to him. Troops should be concentrated from every point. We have still regiments scattered here, there and everywhere, which should be with the Army of the Potomac. We still hold positions in Virginia and North Carolina, valuable enough in themselves, but which it were better to evacuate, and send their garrisons to Meade. Lee's army is the central pillar, the supporting column of the rebellion. It is for the overthrow of that that the strength of the nation should be gathered up. It is against that that it should be hurled. Gen. Halleck, who is believed to supervise all our armies and all military movements, has himself argued the general importance of concentration; and we cannot believe it possible that, looking at the situation, he should now fail to comprehend the imperious, the urgent, the vital necessity of putting it in practice.

Lee's army, we repeat, is the last hope of the rebellion. This opportunity is the best we have ever had to destroy it. It is a hundred miles from Richmond. It cannot easily receive reinforcements where it is now stationed, though we believe it will both receive them and be in a stronger position before a month, even if the whole Confederacy has to be stripped bare for that purpose.

We have never found fault with Gen. Meade for not pursuing the rebel army immediately after the battle of Gettysburgh. His course on that occasion was not only a prudent one, but on many grounds it was the only course advisable for him to pursue. We do not find fault with him now for remaining at Harper's Ferry. We do not know what his plans are, or what he may be about to undertake. But we do, in any event, urge the Government not to lose this opportunity of bringing its whole available power to bear against the one pillar on which rests the fabric of the Southern Confederacy.

High Life Below Stairs.

Thirty years ago, the story is, they had a "Kitchen Cabinet," which used to deliberate amongst the stew-pans of the White House. How it was made up, nobody precisely understood; but it was known to be a consultative body of very grave functions. Banks, tariffs, land distributions, Cumberland roads, Indian removals, French indemnities, vetoes, proclamations, circulars, heads of Departments and their wives, foreign ministers, village postmasters—there was nothing it did not put its mind to; and it is said that its influence over Old Hickory was quite as wonderful as was the influence of Old Hickory himself over the country.

But, if Gov. Seymour is to be credited, we have got far beyond that now. We have to do now not with a Kitchen Cabinet, but with a Kitchen Throne. It is no longer Old Hickory that consults, but Biddy that dictates. As we peer into this nether obscure, we no longer discover a kindly old man quietly smoking and listening, but a stalwart wench, with disheveled hair, from inverted wash-tub, waving a red hot poker, and with dreadful voice exclaiming, "Arrah ye divils! Suspend or burn."

Truly, we are in a perilous state. If the President don't bid the Governor to "fly with the utmost felicity to prevent the antistrophe," we should agree with Mrs. Malaprop that he "has no more feeling than one of the Derbyshire putrefactions." We insist upon it that Gov. Seymour shall be allowed to save us. This being roasted, toasted, parched, grilled, broiled, fried, burnt up, cumbusted, conflagrated, torrified and scorrified, is no trifle. We profess to be pretty good patriots, but, for all that, are no salamanders. For our country's sake, we would not mind getting our feet wet; but it is asking too much to expect us to go through both fire and water. The President must haste, or he may find nothing but our drifting ashes. He must not stop to inquire into "the perpendiculars." Our Governor is known to be "a reliable gentleman." He holds an office of trust, and he ought to be trusted. It is quite the duty of the President not only to believe him on the instant, but to put him at once to the work of our deliverance. The Governor is known to excel in mediation. Nature made him a pacificator, and what nature left undone, art has made good. He is the very man to mollify Biddy. It may require some little adroitness on his part at the first approach.

"Gnarus, furens quid femina possit?"

But let him start with a little feminine disguise—something, say, like that which served Hercules and Ulysses and his friend O'Gorman so well—it will be quite in keeping. We have not a doubt that our Governor might thus work into a position behind the basement door, and get a parley—perhaps be quite as fortunate as he was in that memorable confronting with Bridget's brothers last week before the City Hall, be greeted the same way after the first sentence, and get a chance for the same response:

A VOICE—"We want you to stay here."

GOVERNOR—"I am going to stay here, my friend."

It may be that his appeal this time will be more effective than then, and that our terrible enemy, by liberal promises that another "Adjutant shall go on to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft," may be induced quench her fiery poker. If the first attempt does not succeed, then our Governor should be permitted to try a second, and to keep trying. He cannot be better employed; and he should beat no retreat, even if he has to remain down among the sauce-pans until the end of the war. Biddy will require close watching; and, though we of the Empire State can ill spare our illustrious Commander-in-Chief, yet better that, than that all be victims of the devouring element.

Yet we can't help laying the flattering unction to our souls that, after all, there must be some mistake about this—that the Governor did not, as some of our cotemporaries report, seriously declare to the President that New-York was in danger of servant-girl incendiarism. We have always understood His Excellency to be a remarkably cool-headed man, and we don't know how he could have gotten so fiery an imagination. Let us hope for the best.

A SPLENDID RECORD—OUR SOUTHWESTERN CAMPAIGNS.—The Richmond *Whig* remarks that "nothing goes well (for the rebels) in the Southwest." That is so, now, and has been so from the beginning. Nothing has ever gone well for the rebels in the Southwest. They have never gained one great battle—though they have fought twenty. They claimed the battle of Perryville, but it was really one of their greatest failures. Every one of their strongholds that we have besieged, we have captured—from Donelson and Columbus to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. All their large cities have fallen, from Nashville and Memphis to New-Orleans; and they now only hold Mobile tremblingly, until our troops shall be prepared to march into it. Our army has not entered upon the conquest of any Southwestern State that it has not conquered, including Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana—not to speak of Missouri and Kentucky, half of each of which was at one time held by large rebel armies.

The vast geographical extent of our operations in the Southwest will be seen, when it is observed that we have fought battles from the eastern boundary of Kentucky to the western boundary of Missouri and Arkansas, from the Missouri River to the Gulf of Mexico, from Perryville to New-Orleans, from Pea Ridge to Murfreesboro, from Fort Donelson to Port Hudson, from Lexington to Jackson. Everywhere in the Southwest we have a splendid roll of victories.

All the naval efforts of the rebels in the Southwest have likewise resulted in ruin. They have had iron-clads, cotton-clads and rams in all the rivers; but where are they all now? All gone to Davy Jones' locker. They made good fights with them at New-Orleans, at Vicksburgh, at Memphis, on the Red River, on the Teche and the Tennessee; but Foote, Farragut and fate were against them. The military and naval campaigns in the Southwest have been as brilliant for our arms as they have been dismal for the rebels.

The Lessons of the Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the mob has been, temporarily at least, checked, it is worth while to look back on that convulsion which passed over our City last week like a horrid dream, and see what lessons may be drawn from the catastrophe.

It is just as well to begin by admitting that we were outgeneraled and taken by surprise. The "left wing of Lee's army" here, like the main body in Virginia, was altogether too cunning for us. The first great public delusion was the supposition that because the Irish generally throughout the country had come out manfully in support of the war, there was therefore no class of them in our large cities bad enough to be traitors or silly enough to be the tools of traitors. But more efficient was the ingeniously devised stratagem which induced the public (and apparently the authorities) to believe that the news of our victories had frightened off the contemplated disturbance. Owing to this diabolically clever trick, the conspirators caught us unprepared, and for several days large sections of the City were at the mercy of a mob of Irishmen and thieves, instigated by the Copperhead editors and politicians, the Woods, the McCunns, Brookses, &c., Gov. Seymour being their virtual accessory. The immediate inference from which is, that in these war times we must be constantly on our guard, and always keep a sufficient military force on hand for the City's defence.

What has been said just above points the way to our next consideration, namely, the cause of the riot. There can be no reasonable doubt that it was the direct though somewhat tardy result of Gov. Seymour's election. That election was the ultimate and most efficient cause of last week's riot. There is no evading this issue, for the event had been expressly predicted by many persons, both verbally and in print. I myself showed in your columns how the Seymourites, while professing to do everything in the name of the law, were really the thorough-paced advocates of lawlessness. The boldest and most definite in his predictions was Mr. George Wilkes. He declared that if Seymour were elected, the streets of New-York would run with blood before six months had elapsed. The result proved him to have been only sixty days wrong in his calculation. Let it be observed that we could have no hand in bringing about the accomplishment of our prophecies as the other party might have done had *they* made similar predictions. *We* could do nothing to cause the disturbances which we feared and tried to prevent by trying to prevent Horatio Seymour's elevation. It was on our part merely a logical deduction from the antecedents, principles and language of the New-York anti administration Democrats. There was an irresistible impression that a conflict between the State and National authorities would be brought about in some way; if it could be in no other, by instigating or permitting a riot; though the precise manner and the exact time of its accomplishment could only be matters of speculation, and the outbreak did in fact take us by surprise.

When the evil spirit proved huger and more destructive than his raisers had anticipated, they tried to avoid the responsibility of having raised him, their own words, meanwhile, giving them the lie. Not a single prominent Peace Democrat, be he politician or editor, has denounced the rioters. The Governor called them his "friends." Judge McCunn, with a singularly Hibernian misuse of language, denominates them "innocent people," and tries to release them with *habeas corpuses*. The *Herald*, in speaking of a ringleader shot dead at the Opdyke Armory, says: "The unfortunate man," as if the death of so many brave soldiers were not a thousand times too good for such a wretch. As to the *Express*, *World*, &c., it is useless to do more than allude to their monstrosities.

The inference to be drawn here may be suspended while we glance at the prominent features of the mob—features which present nothing exceptional in mob annals. Thus one marked characteristic was the small number of rioters who began the work. Happening to arrive in the City at 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, my first knowledge of the riot was seeing the squad who marched down Broadway, and my first feeling, one of humiliation that such a number of such men should dare to parade the streets. There were about a hundred and fifty ragamuffins armed with clubs. A dozen soldiers, charging vigorously with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, could have dispersed them. Some fifty policemen did scatter them like chaff a few minutes later. So, too, the terror and helplessness of honest citizens for the moment, (men not daring to speak, because not knowing whom to trust,) is exactly conformable to precedent. It is recorded that *a single mutineer* once killed his captain and threw him overboard in broad daylight, none of the crew interfering, because every man suspected that every other man might be in the plot. This is a type, on a small scale, of what are called great riots; "great" by the amount of mischief they do, rather than by the numbers engaged in them. A few desperate characters gain courage from the apathy and terror of the many. Again, the fiendishness of the women and children among the rioters is a characteristic, possibly not of all mobs, but certainly of all mobs in which the Celtic element predominates. The death of some innocent but too curious spectators from the fire of the military is a circumstance that almost inevitably attends the suppression of a riot. On the present occasion there seems to have been fewer such cases than usual. Finally, the persecution of the negroes is in exact accordance with all history. The blind and irrational fury of a mob is not satisfied with assailing the principle of authority; it requires some particular class on which to vent itself. In the Lord George Gordon riots the Roman Catholics were the beast to be hunted down; in the Middle Ages, the Jews; in times of pestilence, doctors.

From these facts, however, which form what we may call the *common-place* of mobs, some important practical conclusions are to be drawn. For instance, as the passive presence of spectators gives a negative support to the riot, besides confusing the military and police, *such presence is a sin against the community*. Every man should decide promptly either to take up arms in defence of the laws, or, if prevented by physical infirmity or other good cause, *to get out of the way as soon as he can*. Otherwise, if mistaken for a rioter, and knocked down or shot, *it serves him right*. From the fiendishness of the women and children we infer that no more mercy should be shown to them than to the male rioters. Such severity is mercy to society now and hereafter. Last week some sons of Irishwomen—boys not above 12 years old—were seen going about with revolvers, and heard saying that "they wanted to find some niggers to shoot." Had these young cubs been knocked on the head, like so many mad puppies, there would be so many ringleaders less for riots ten years hence.

But now to the main inference to be drawn from the complicity of the Peace-Democratic leaders in this frightful disturbance. What is it? Simply this, *they have put constitutional Government on trial*. It only needs about one more such riot as this to prove Democratic institutions and universal suffrage (already much shaken in credit by the awful venality of our Corporation and Legislature) a failure, so far as this City is concerned. There is large talk in the papers about the mob being "put down," the insurrection "crushed," &c. I really cannot see the reason for this self-congratulation. *As things stand it seems to me that the rioters have decidedly the best of it*; or, under the most favorable view, it can only be called a drawn battle. They have caused the draft to be suspended; they have driven a large number of our colored population out of the City. They have destroyed a vast amount of property which we, the tax-payers, have to make good. They have brought the Governor to declare himself on their side and the Aldermen to promise to pay their exemption-money for them—at our expense again. At what cost have they obtained these triumphs? Some of them have been compelled to disgorge their plunder. Some fifty to a hundred have been shot and about half as many arrested, who will probably *not* be hanged, for what chance is there of doing them justice under a Governor like Seymour and Judges (Heaven help us!) like McCunn? This is what makes the one great difference between the late riot and the "mobs in all ages and cities," to which our journalists so complacently refer—the comparative impunity with which the Governor's "friends" have perpetrated their excesses. I say again, it requires but one more such riot to drive our citizens to the alternative of Vigilance Committees, *à la* California, or military rule; or rather to impel them to the latter through the former as a temporary stage. Such will be the impulse, not of large property-holders merely, but of all property-holders and all respectable workingmen. The decent foreigners will be the first in favor of it. Last week I talked with several foreigners, (not Irish,) some of them servants, others of what may be called the *bourgeois* class. They were unanimous in agreeing that "these things were better managed" in the very countries which they had left to improve their condition. "In Florence I saw the cavalry chase the mob into a church, and cut them down inside it." "In Baden I saw the ringleaders shot in the streets as fast as they were caught." "In Paris I saw the National Guard kill every man in a house from which they had been fired upon." "In India I saw mutineers hung by hundreds, and blown away from cannon by scores." Then came the chorus, "What sort of country is this if the mob have the upper hand?" Every native workingman will feel the necessity of putting down force by force. One of the last days of the riot week I met a stranger in the suburb where I reside—a man in his shirt-sleeves. He addressed to me some common-place observation respecting the disturbance, and followed this up with the information that it had ruined him. "How so?" "Well, I had an interest in a store; there were three of us owned it together; and we were burnt out Tuesday night." "Why?" "They wanted to burn out the man on the corner, who was a Black Republican, and, as we were in the way, they burnt us up too." Some further conversation making it evident that my new acquaintance was a Democrat, and by no means a lover of negroes, I thought I would try him with a leading question. "Come, now, what do you think ought to be done to these fellows who go about burning houses? Don't you think they ought to be shot down like dogs?" "Yes, indeed, and they would have been if they had come next night, for there was eighty of us turned out, and every man armed." The common sense of the masses, the instinct of self-preservation, point to the necessity of putting down riot summarily at whatever cost. The fox, in the fable, vaunted his many expedients to deceive and avoid the hounds; the poor cat could only run up a tree. By-and-by the hunters appeared; Reynard, for all his dodges, was run down at last; Puss took to her tree and was safe. So, while demagogues are babbling about conciliation and constitutionality, and State rights and volunteering, the popular common sense sees that the mob must be suppressed, first by the spontaneous organization of citizens, which is a temporary protest against anarchy, and must in its nature be temporary, because, during it, all ordinary business is suspended; then we come, as a last resort, to a military dictatorship. Suppose there had been in the City, when the riot broke out, one fearless and able General with two or three thousand regulars and a battery; suppose he had charged the mob and killed several hundred of them, without stopping to pick out the women and children, do you think there would have been any more rioting next day, and don't you think the citizens would have hailed him as their benefactor and deliverer? *In short, we are on the brink of going through what the French went through in* 1849; what made them take refuge in the tyranny of Louis Napoleon, *and what makes a majority of them still cling to it, despite all its oppression*, because the mob threatened them with a worse oppression, and because any fixed Government is better than the hourly anxiety and terror resulting from mob rule.

Lastly, if it be asked what influence more potent than partisan spite or rebel intrigue has brought us to this fearful pass, the answer comes promptly: It is the doctrine of State Rights—an influence most perilous, because so many good men and otherwise worthy citizens are subject to it. This disorganizing and anarchy-breeding theory must be rejected and obliterated from our minds, I do not say if we wish to restore the Union, but if we mean to keep two States together—if we intend that one stone of our political fabric shall be left on another. Were anything wanting to show the destructiveness of this crotchet, it would be the fact that the *French and English writers who wish us most ill are constantly holding it up as the true theory of our Government*. Why should they do so unless they perceive the injury it does us?

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This handsome and refreshing Summer establishment reopened for the season on Thursday evening—having been closed, as our readers are aware, for a week, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. Wheatley. This excellent and energetic artist has entirely recovered, and plays the *rôle* of *Capt. Legardere* with even more than his usual spirit. The "Duke's Motto" will be given until the end of August.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The People's Pleasure Ground—Its Notable Features and Attractions—What It Is and What It Will Be—A Rambler's Observations.

This is the season when the Central Park, always abounding in attractions, spreads out its glories of landscape and lake, of flowers and verdure, in such richness of color and scenic variety, that it would be a wonder indeed if all New-Yorkers and their suburban cousins did not abandon themselves, as far as possible, to the delights so freely and easily to be enjoyed.

The Park is laid out to meet the convenience of all classes of the people; and, indeed, it affords something to gratify each individual taste. If one desires to drive or ride, there are miles of smooth carriage and bridle roads that sweep around vine-clad knolls, sink into shadowy dells, course the margin of shimmering lakes, or rise over gentle acclivities to exhibit wide expanses of loveliness. If a retired walk suits the mood, there are mazy paths, threading through dense shrubbery and odorous woods where refreshing coolness invites to dreaminess and rest upon the rustic chairs. The admirer of superb pastoral scenes, combining natural and artistic beauties that present new pictures almost at every step; of rare plants, strange birds and animals, ornate architecture, and a vast many other attractions, also find all these here to gratify a cultivated taste and to operate as educators of the people.

The other day we spent agreeably in strolling about the grounds, and for the information of those who have not been fortunate enough to see for themselves, we make brief mention of our observations.

HOW THE PARK SHOULD BE VISITED.

Let us, in the first place be hortatory, (and the advice is directed solely to pedestrians, who have, if they want to, a supreme advantage over other visitors in being able to see *all* the beauties of the place.)—*never be in a hurry after you have entered the Park.* It is too often the case that the generally commendable characteristic of our people of getting to a certain place by the shortest possible route, is exhibited in full force here, where, of all places, it should be forgotten.

Once within the Park, let that fact be remembered, taking full possession of the mind to the exclusion of everything in the City, and do not rush headlong to the Mall or Lake, or some other prominent point, neglecting the minor beauties of pleasant walks, shady nooks, fine archways, and other features of interest that invite attention as soon as the precincts of the Park are entered.

THE CHILDREN'S PLAY-GROUND.

One of the main objects of the Park is to encourage out-door physical exercise—those games and athletic sports that tend to develop the frame and invigorate the system. With this view a beautiful lawn, about ten acres in extent, perhaps, not far from the Eighth-avenue entrance, has been set apart for a play-ground, and very often this grassy slope is occupied by public and Sunday school children, whose Superintendents have secured the place from the Park Commissioners to indulge them in their pastime. It is a pleasant sight to witness the sports of these joyous little creatures away from school restraint. Occasionally, however, the privilege of using the grass for this purpose must be restricted, or it would be injured by constant trampling, and the main object of keeping the Park intact as a picture, that changes with each movement of the observer, if the grass is beaten down or tracked, would be defeated.

THE APPROACHES TO THE MALL.

There are four entrances to the Park—those at the Fifth and Eighth avenues being for all classes of visitors, and those at the Sixth and Seventh avenues for pedestrians exclusively—and from each of these entrances the walks and roads, after winding about the more marked features of the grounds, occasionally leading to something rudely picturesque, all converge at the Mall. In no case does a foot-path cross a carriage or bridle road, and a child, if placed on either of the walks, will go direct to the Mall, without the slightest chance of being run over. The effect of planting the Park at the lower end, sometimes in broad sweeps of lawn, and again in masses of shrubbery and flowers, is very pleasing to the eye, and the studious preservation of the immense rocks and boulders is a striking feature, that, as the City spreads itself, will become more and more marked from year to year.

THE MALL AND THE TERRACE.

The Mall is a beautiful walk, about three-eighths of a mile in length, shaded with elms and flanked with velvety sward of the brightest green. At the end of the Mall is the Terrace, or open air place of recreation, which is constructed with considerable architectural ornamentation, having broad flights of stairs leading to a noble esplanade. There are pedestals at the head and foot of each stairway, intended for various pieces of statuary, and vases of living flowers, while the vamps and balustrades of the staircases are embellished with with sculptured flowers, fruits, birds and other objects, illustrative of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. In the centre of the esplanade a fountain is in course of construction, and its effect will enhance the attractions of the place.

THE MUSIC STAND.

A highly ornate structure, something similar in appearance to a Chinese pagoda, is located on the Mall, and used by the band on Saturday afternoons, when visitors by the thousand assemble to listen to the selections of music which comprise popular pieces, as well as others of a more artistic character. The shaded Verandah, on the hill directly east of the Mall, is a fine shelter for people who wish to sit and hear the music. It is to be covered by-and-by with vines. East of that again is the "Concourse," or stand for carriages, where they remain while the band is playing, and here also is the refectory for ladies, which will soon be opened for the supply of ices and the lighter character of refreshments.

NUCLEUS OF A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

On a meadow near the Eighth-avenue is a flock of South Down sheep, black faced and fine wooled, always favorites in park scenery, while a wire-inclosed space near the Mall exercises a magnetic influence upon juvenile visitors, and is not altogether devoid of attractions for grown people. It contains five or six deer, one an antlered buck, and two spotted fawns that are incarnations of the spirit of gentleness. There is also a raccoon, of disconsolate mein; three bald eagles, dignified in movement, and doubtless eager to soar beyond the limits of their cramped iron-roofed cage; besides a brace or two of yellow-tufted cockatoos, and an old man on crutches (perhaps, a returned volunteer,) to pet and tend them all. In addition to these, there are three monkeys in a cage on the edge of the walk, the open side of which allows everybody to look at the grimaces and antics of its mirth-provoking occupants. The bald-headed chap catches flies with a dexterity that is irresistibly droll, and devours them with a deliberation that is scarcely less comic. The swans and other water-fowl are also constantly increasing, and this year there are *forty* full grown of the former sailing majestically on the lake, or feeding near the shore from the bounty of good-natured folks. Twenty thriving cygnets will also soon emerge from their floating nests to swell the number of the aquatic denizens. A great curiosity too, is the pair of black swans that have recently been added to the collection, the variety of which will be increased as opportunity offers. We understand that it is the intention of the Commissioners of the Park, to locate their Zoological Garden on a piece of ground of undulating character a short distance eastward of the old reservoir. Here the animals can be shown off to advantage and the ground can be easily secluded without destroying any landscape effects.

In this vicinity also is to be the contemplated conservatory or flower house, opening on Fifth-avenue, and passing through which the visitor will emerge upon fairy homes of parterres and terraces near the border of a small artificial lake, whose waters will be "a burnished sheet of living gold."

THE LAKE.

On the day of our visit there were not so many people as usual on the grounds—a fact attributable by the park keepers to the unsettled state of the public mind after the recent disturbances. But in spite of this the boats on the lake were in great demand. A trip in one of these gaudy shallops, either with a select party or in the more public omnibus craft, with a neat, civil and attentive boatman to answer questions, is thoroughly enjoyable and is quite popular as one of the minor attractions of the Park. The gondola of solemn funereal aspect is the genuine article from Venice. It is not generally considered beautiful, but the Doge objects to any less sombre hue, and therefore this forlorn affair is a faithful representative of the water transportation of the Queen of the Adriatic.

The solitary fisherman who plies his calling every afternoon in the creeks and bays of the quiet little lake, need not excite the envy of any votaries for WALTON who chance to see him. He is a poor old fellow, nearly blind, who has an exclusive monopoly of the capture of all the perch and sun-fish that come to his bait. He bestows them upon pelicans and storks, who eat them without the slightest compunction.

THE RAMBLE.

Between the Lake, the East and West drives and the old Croton Reservoir, lies a space of about twenty acres, which is familiar to all visitors of the Park under the name of "The Ramble." It is an intricately wooded hillside, sloping to the south, and constantly surprises one with the number of unsuspected roads that wind through the tangled screen of foliage. Running through these woods is a small stream, inhabited by storks, cranes, pelicans, and a variety of ducks that roam about unconfined. Sauntering about the open spaces there are a number of peacocks, which display their splendid plumage in the sunshine, to the admiration of everybody. Clambering up the hillside, the visitor finds at intervals a rustic Summer-house and seats, and cottages for the accommodation of both sexes. There is a degree of wildness here which is very attractive, and the natural cave is a source of much interest to most people.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Moving up through the Park by one of the beautiful roads on either side of the old reservoir, we arrive at the new Croton reservoir, which is an artificial lake of about 166 acres in area, and 30 feet in depth. This is divided by a wall running through the centre, as a precaution in case of injury to the exterior wall, or accident to the pipe, but this piece of masonry is submerged, and therefore does not destroy the fine effect which the unbroken surface of the lake now presents. The vicinity of this sheet of water has been rendered as attractive as possible by the Park Commissioners, who have preserved the natural appearance of the ground, instead of giving it a formal, rectangular character. The carriage and bridle roads sometimes pass down into the vales, embowered in foliage, or rise over the undulating land to exhibit the expanse of water.

THE MEADOWS.

Passing north of the Reservoir we come to the "Meadows," a broad sweep of lawn, planted in clumps of trees or dotted with shrubbery at long intervals after the manner of the English parks. The rising ground abutting on the "Meadows" is known at present as Mount St. Vincent, and the building is occupied as a hospital by some gallant fellows wounded in the recent battles, whose uniforms break upon the quiet pastoral character of the scene with not unpleasant effect.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE EXTENSION.

Within two months an addition has been made to the Park, comprising the four blocks north of the old boundary at One Hundred and Sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street. It required four years of persistent application on the part of the Park Commissioners to secure the title of these wild lands to the City, owing to the rapacity of some of the owners of the property; but the valuable features which are added by the acquisition well repay the outlay of time and money. The work of grading and improving this part of the Park is already being vigorously pushed, with a view of extending the Drive. At present there is a lack of names for places in this vicinity, and it is rather difficult, therefore, to describe locations; but we observed a number of men engaged just beyond the head of the pool at One Hundred and Second-street in building the Drive from that point to the top of the hill near Eighth-avenue. This road, we understand, will soon be opened, and the extended view which it commands will cause it to be much frequented. From the acclivity a charming picture is presented, including among the figures the Palisades, High Bridge, the Westchester County woods, Flushing Bay, Long Island, the islands in the East River, Staten Island, and other objects, while nearer the spires of the City point grandly upward through the clear atmosphere. The leveled summit of the hill will be large enough for a large concourse of carriages to stand, as well as persons on foot to secure a view.

From this point the drive will wind down a somewhat steep declivity to the entrance on Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street. The plan of the walk and roads to the east of this drive is not yet, we understand, fully determined, but its main design will embrace the preservation of the valley, which is the prominent feature of the north end of the Park, in as natural a form as is admissible. The water of the pool will also be used in the form of a cascade, or series of cascades, feeding a riband of water that will wind through the valley to an artificial lake of some twelve acres extent that is to be located on the low ground near One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue. This lake will be a very picturesque feature of the ground, and a very novel effect might be produced, if the Commissioners desire it, at very little cost, by excavating for another lake in immediate contiguity to the first, to be filled with salt water from the adjacent East River. The rocky bluffs facing the north, so precipitous and wildly picturesque, are to be preserved in their natural condition, and made accessible by winding pathways.

VISITORS.

Last year the visitors to the Park were over four millions—this fact being ascertained by the Park-keepers, whose business it is to keep an accurate tally. This year the number bids fair to be no less. Generally speaking, in the earlier part of the day the visitors are equestrians; but few pedestrians, and those mainly walking for exercise, showing themselves. These are followed, after an early breakfast, by visitors from all parts of the country, on foot or in carriages, citizens not engaged in business, and ladies with their children, often bringing with them baskets of refreshments to be partaken of at some quiet place about the grounds. In the afternoon the numbers increase, and at one hour or another, according to the season, the Park is gay with a throng of citizens and gay equipages not equaled elsewhere on this continent. Of course, on occasions of special interest, the numbers are largely augmented.

VARIETY OF WORK.

The parks of St. Petersburg, which are famous the world over as models of order and neatness, can scarcely excel the Central in this respect. To bring about this result, the number of operations is extraordinary. There is graveling, raking and sprinkling the roads—the last a nice piece of work, requiring an adjustment of the water each hour to the amount of dust on the drives; raking, rolling and mowing the lawns; planting, pruning and setting out trees, protecting them from worms; feeding the animals and water-fowl, and a variety of other matters requiring care and knowledge.

THE HACK NUISANCE.

Arriving at Sixth-avenue entrance to the Park, the visitor is assailed by hackmen in similar style to that prevailing at the docking of a Sound steamer. If he is simple enough to employ one to take him around the Park he must not be deluded with the idea that he will be shown half its striking beauties. He will be driven hastily through and then required to pay an overcharge. Such is the common experience. Complaints are constantly made of the rapacity of these harpies, but the Park Commissioners have no power to rectify the abuse. The streets bounding the Park should be under the control of the Commissioners, who also should have power to regulate the charges of the hackmen, and thus transform them into public conveniences.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1.	Central Park March	H. B. Dodworth
2.	Overture to "Geralda"	Adam
3.	Song—"The Brightest Eyes"	Stigelli
4.	Quick March—"The Reconnoissance"	Downing

PART II.

5.	March—"Heroique," No. 66	Franz Schubert
6.	Overture—"Leonore" (Fidelio)	Beethoven
7.	Selections from "The Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
8.	Chorus from "Lucrezia Borgia"	Verdi

PART III.

9.	"Ella Leene Medley"	Brasley
10.	Waltz—"Jullien's Last"	J. Jullien
11.	Duett, from "Das Wunderwasser"	Flotow
12.	Alma Siege's Gallop	Stasney

National Pot Pourri.

Union State Convention.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All electors who are in favor of unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose three delegates from each Assembly District to attend such Convention.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1863.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York.
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
HENRY R. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CHURCHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse.
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM GLEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Green, Chenango Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
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Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
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"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

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Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as *Dr. D. Jayne's* Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium,
No. 934 BROADWAY, NEAR 22D-ST.
This new emporium for the exhibition and sale of the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, at manufacturers' prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing-machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists.
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East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

AUGUR—PROCTOR.—In Townsend Harbor, Mass., on Tuesday, July 21, by Rev. Mr. Chandler, JOHN S. AUGUR, of New-York, and Miss MALVINA PROCTOR, of the former place.

EBBEN—VULTE.—On Thursday, July 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, Lieut.-Commander HENRY EBBEN, Jr., U. S. N., and CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Charles W. Vulte, all of this City.

JACKSON—SMALLEY.—On Wednesday, July 15, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., WILLIAM A. JACKSON and ADDIE A., youngest daughter of Andrew A. Smalley, Esq., all of Newark.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—In Milton, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 21, ISABEL, and on Friday, July 24, GRACE, twin daughters of William E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, in the 11th month of their age.

CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, MARY ACHSAH, eldest daughter of Luther and Mary W. Chapin, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Portland-av., third house from DeKalb-av., without further invitation.

COCKBURN.—On Wednesday, July 22, at Harrisburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, WILLIAM JAMES COCKBURN, Lieutenant 120th regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 28 years.

His funeral will take place at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, July 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAVENPORT.—At Davenport Ridge, Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, July 23, of teething, THEODORE DWIGHT, twin son of A. B. and Jane J. Davenport, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 4 Garden-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, July 25, at 12½ o'clock.

DUER.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Friday, July 24, CAROLINE, wife of Denning Duer, and daughter of the late James Gore King, in the 60th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Hoboken.

DAVIDSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, July 23, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, July 26, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 Washington-st., Jersey City.

GREEN.—Suddenly, at Corning, N. Y., ALONZO GREEN, Jr., son of Alonzo and Henrietta Green, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MENZIES.—On Friday, July 24, after a lingering illness, JEAN STEWART, wife of Alexander Menzies.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 26, from the residence of her mother, No. 114 9th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PECK.—Killed in the assault on Port Hudson, on Sunday, June 14, LEWIS PECK, of Co. I, 133d regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral sermon by Rev. Hart F. Pease, in the North 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, on Sunday, July 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SINCLAIR.—On Thursday, July 23, ANNIE M., infant daughter of Hector and Catherine E. Sinclair, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 26 East 13th-st.

SOUTHMAYD.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, July 23, FREDERICK A., infant son of Frederick A. Southmayd, of this City, aged 14 months.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday, July 23, of cholera infantum, CLARIS LOUISA, infant daughter of Thomas E. and Antoinette H. Whitney, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 25, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 Willow-place, Brooklyn, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 396.—July 24, 1863.
44, 64, 49, 40, 22, 73, 15, 65, 25, 71, 20, 27.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 396.—July 24, 1863.
12, 56, 47, 55, 52, 40, 23, 6, 77, 76, 62, 75, 66, 73, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

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EAR
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE
CURE OF DEAFNESS.
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 10 CLINTON-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 10 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

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DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists.
Sent by mail to any address.
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No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

S. T.—1860—X.
Any person of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dyspepsia, torpid liver, &c., deserves to suffer if he will not try the greatest medicine ever discovered.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
do not fail, they produce a beneficial effect immediately, they are pleasant to the palate and are particularly adapted to ladies, and all delicate persons requiring a healthy, pure and gentle stimulant.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, or in any manner except in our patent bottle, the cork of which is covered by our private United States stamp, and having our fac simile signature on a steel plate label, is a swindler and impostor. To fill our bottle with any material—whether sold as Plantation Bitters or by any other name—is a crime, and will be so dealt with. We already have our eye upon two parties who have thus tried to impose upon the public, but will only succeed in ruining themselves. Be on your guard.
The demand for these Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is immense, and is the evidence of their great superiority.
They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
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NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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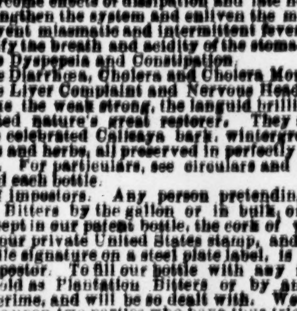
IN THE YEAR 1854, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

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ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

MARINE AND FIELD-GLASSES—AS USED in the United States Signal Department, at the lowest manufacturing prices, at the Optical Institute, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 530 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 130 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 26, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,* No. 139 William-st., New-York.
☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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For sale by all Druggists.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
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A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
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For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

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MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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The wonderful auto-propelling cantering horses, run rapidly by the weight of the rider, and are directed by the bridle—the most delightful horse for exercise or amusement. For sale by S. W. SMITH, 488 Broadway.

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SIGHTS A-FOOT.
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SIGHTS A-FOOT. By WILKIE COLLINS, author of the "Woman in White," "Dead Secret," "Hide and Seek," "After Dark," "Stolen Mask," "The Crossed Path," "Sister Rose," "The Yellow Mask," etc., is published and for sale this day, complete in one large octavo volume, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price 50 cents a copy.
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By Col. B. ESTVAN, of the Confederate Army.
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This work commends itself to the reader for its strict impartiality. The author deeply deplores the unhappy strife which now agitates the world, but yet looks forward to a glorious future.
"This book, by a Confederate officer, will be read with general interest. It is written by a German adopted citizen of this country, who served in the rebel army, and finally fled to England to escape the horrors which he could no longer endure."—*Hartford Times.*
"Nothing that the war has yet produced in the shape of personal narrative can compare with this volume for impartiality. It is a work of rare interest and truthfulness. We trust it will have a wide circulation."—*New-York World.*
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WHAT WE THINK OF OURSELVES AND WHAT THE WORLD THINKS OF US.
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The author of "Two Lives," and of "Charms and Countercharms," will never lack readers, and in the volume before us she has transcended herself. There are thickly scattered through "Two Pictures," some of the truest touches of human nature, and some of the most pointed applications of principles, that we have ever met with. Moreover, it is a truly American novel in scene and tone, and nobly philanthropic in sentiment. We commend it to our readers with the most perfect confidence that none can peruse it without being charmed and profited.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
AUGUST, 1863,
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GAIL HAMILTON,
GEORGE W. CURTIS,
F. WAYLAND, JR.,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
THOS. W. PARSONS,
CHAS. E. NORTON,
FRANCIS PARKMAN,
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Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
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TO CONSCRIPTS.—BUY THE NEW SONG, "How are you Conscript?" Price 25 cents. For sale at all music-stores, or mailed, post paid, on receipt of the price, by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., No. 291 Washington-st., Boston.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—In conformity with orders from Division Headquarters, this regiment will hold itself in readiness for duty upon short notice.

Until further orders, the following daily tours of guard duty will be made at headquarters:

Saturday, July 25, G and I Companies.
Sunday, July 26, F and E Companies.
Monday, July 27, K and B Companies.
Tuesday, July 28, A and H Companies.
Wednesday, July 29, G and I Companies.
Thursday, July 30, F and E Companies.
Friday, July 31, C and D Companies.
Saturday, Aug. 1, K and B Companies.

The Guard will be mounted each day at 9 o'clock A. M. A Guard Report will be handed in to the Commandant each day before 12 o'clock, noon.

II. A careful record will be kept of all delinquents from the above duties, and all such will be returned to the next Court-Martial, to suffer such fines or penalties as may be hereafter prescribed. The duty being one consistent with public safety, none will be excused unless returned for disability by the surgeon.

III. Company Morning Reports will be handed in to the Adjutant on or before Wednesday next, at 10 A. M. The regular Monthly Company Reports will be handed in as usual for the month of August. By order of

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Colonel Commanding.
WM. J. A. McGRATH, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory, corner Fulton and Orange streets, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to be paid off. Each man will bring his discharge with him. The Pay Rolls will be ready for signature, at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is important that the members should be present at that time to sign them.

By order of Col. WM. EVERDELL, Jr.
J. M. PRATT, Adjutant.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to E. H. LEADA & CO., No. 21 [illegible]

[illegible]

FEMALES.

A[illegible] **LAUNDRESS OR TO DO** [illegible] **HOUSEWORK.**—A respectable girl with [illegible] reference, desires a situation as above, in City [illegible] an excellent laundress, and a good cook [illegible] Call at No. 275 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG PARISIAN WO[illegible] lately landed, wishes a situation as seamstress [illegible] to grown up children, in a private family. [illegible] two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] woman, a situation as nurse; is capable to [illegible] of a nursery. Good City references. Call [illegible] days at No. 222 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] girl, between 15 and 16 years old, wishes a situation to take care of a baby or do light work. Call at No. [illegible], Room No. 3, in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A [illegible] refined taste, a situation as housekeeper in a [illegible] family; is competent for the situation; references [illegible] Address, for two days, No. 119 Columbia-st.

A[illegible] **FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS'** [illegible] and New-York Employment House, are [illegible] good servants to suit all; and good places [illegible] English, Scotch, American, Irish and [illegible]

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced man, who can give first-class City reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. Good City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 10 Battery-place, near Washington-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable Protestant young man (a Scotchman). Is a careful hand with horses, willing to make himself useful, and highly recommended. To be seen at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single American young man; is a first-class groom, and a good careful driver; country preferred. Address G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, who has recently returned from the army; not particular in regard to business. For an interview, address R. F. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class City references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFfice; one who has some knowledge of the Customhouse business would be preferred. Address G, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE AT UNITED STATES General Hospital, David's Island, 50 contract nurses. Terms $13 per month, clothing and rations. For particulars, apply to Medical Director, No. 458 Broome-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife: a front parlor and bedroom attached, furnished, with board in a quiet private family; location must be between 23d and 32d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; strictest references given and required. Address, stating terms, J. V. N. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET, private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 12th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF pleasant rooms with board, in a quiet, first-class family. Possession wanted by middle of September. The very best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,783 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen will find pleasant and cleanly rooms, neatly furnished, (without board,) in house where family is small, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A single gentleman, in a respectable private family, in Westchester County, one hour's drive from the City Hall, where the comforts of a home can be had, with stabling for one or two horses if required. Altogether, a desirable place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse within three hours' of this City, for a gentleman, wife, four young children (one an infant) and servant, during August and September; a plain farmer's house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) M. W. D., Box No. 1,180 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and daughter, (9 years old,) for a few weeks, in a pleasant, healthy location, convenient to depot, within two hours' ride of the City. Address W. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating location, distance from depot, terms and references.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A GOOD farmhouse among the hills, near a lively stream of water, within 30 or 40 miles of the City, for one or two families, with children; good rooms, and terms moderate. Address S. E. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM house on or near the Hudson River, about one or two hours' ride from the City, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A religious family preferred. Address ALPHA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A VERY FEW PERSONS can be accommodated at a beautifully shaded farmhouse. Apply to Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.

3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

COPPER TOKENS WANTED AT 25 CENTS per 100 for small and 40 cents for large; scarce varieties from the country $1 per hundred; collections furnished; country orders filled. A. OGDEN, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, fourth floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the [illegible] corner of Irving-place and [illegible]-st., 53x103, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERgen sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—WELL-SELECTED, FIRST quality land in Iowa, with perfect title, and free from incumbrance, to exchange for house and lot in Brooklyn, Jersey City or New-York, worth from $3,500 to $7,000. W. C. GODDARD, No. 7 Pine-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 1 Phillip's Row, (Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn; has 8 rooms, gas, &c.; yard full of fruit, close to cars, 15 minutes' walk from ferry. Price [illegible]; terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 43x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass houses built on the most approved plans. Modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x48 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house; wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x60, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 36x30; farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., who resides at the adjoining place.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A HANDSOME NEW house, on the old Boston road, three miles from Harlem Bridge; house 33x27, two-story basement and attic; stands on high ground; has a pretty view of the East River; one acre of ground; more if desired; stages pass the gate every hour for Harlem. Address Box No. 30 West Farms Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¾ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE, CARRIAGE house, good fruit and garden, 250 feet grape arbor, on Waverley-street, Hudson City, N. J., 20 minutes walk from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at No. 86 Charlton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, A FARM OF 106 ACRES,

In Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.

D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 8 Pine-st.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—360 acres of excellent farming land, located in Columbia County, seven miles from the Harlem Railroad Station at Hillsdale. The farm stock will be sold with the farm if required. For particulars and terms, inquire of MARCUS SACKETT, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 106 ACRES, IN Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, HOUSE NO. 112 9th st., near Broadway; four stories, high stoop, fully furnished. Apply for rent to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FACTORY WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Water power preferred, within ten hours' travel of New-York; power 15 to 25 horses; floor space of about 2,000 sup. feet; business unobjectionable to proprietor or neighborhood. If near a pleasant village preferred. Terms must be reasonable for purchase or hire.

J. B. HYDE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED house, in a first-class neighborhood, from October or November till May. Tenant desirable. Address, stating terms, location, &c., H., Box No. 5,162 Post-office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ¾ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lambeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
[illegible] Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Mattie, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
6 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
22 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, } ss.

BOSTON, July 18, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M.,
The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of
511 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
309 Bales low Middling Cotton.
65 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
42 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.

JOHN S. KEYES,
U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. S. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.

W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

The above sale is further adjourned to July 30, inst., at same hour and place.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut library suite in blue reps, painted and enameled cottage suite, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood secretary bookcase, black walnut bookcase, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors and bases, lace curtains, oil-paintings and engravings; also, seven rolls of ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, oak canesest armchairs, lounges, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 30 muskets.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a lot of ladies' and children's clothing, dolls, dry goods and books. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood pianos made by Miller & Co. of Boston, and 2 rosewood pianos made by Worcester.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Corner of 18th and G sts., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,

Ten tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash.

E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A LARGE GALlery, where a fine business has been done for years, the only one in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York, to rent low. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN AN OLD established, well-located, money-making dining saloon; all in good shape and order. Large receipts and best of chances for a man of small means.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

AN UP-TOWN HOUSE, WORTH $6,000 to $8,000, wanted, in exchange for a first-class farm, near a depot, about one hour from the City; fine buildings; 70 acres of land, and all in good order.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—LONG-ESTABlished. Superior location, near Broadway; long lease, at low rent; handsomely furnished, and doing an excellent money-making business.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER in the manufacture of ecclesiastical furniture and decorations. For full particulars, address J. & R. LAMB, No. 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., New-York.

N. B.—No agents need apply.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING COMPANY—TERRITORY OF NEW-MEXICO.—Capital $1,500,000, or 15,000 shares, of $100 each.—This Company has a special charter from the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico. Its property consists of 70,000 acres mineral land, located within a short distance of Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory. The railroad to California is laid out within two miles of the greatest part of the land. There are on the property numerous veins of lead, copper, silver, gold-bearing quartz, &c., &c.; one of the veins of copper is 21 feet wide, and has been traced 950 yards, and assays 74 per cent. pure copper. The Company offer for sale on favorable terms 3,000 shares, set aside expressly for the working capital. For further particulars, plans and surveys, apply to J. J. FLANAGAN, President, office No. 5½ Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. Co., }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863. }

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

Approved, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS
Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863. }

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1869.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,

Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, }
CHARLES L. FROST, } Committee.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 6 or 6½ per cent. on property in the village of Flushing, L. I. Security ample. Apply to

L. B. PRINCE, Flushing.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 25TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, }
SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	37,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 1 PINE-ST., }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

[illegible] ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, }
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE, NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
3d-av., cor 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863. }

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office No. 135 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 15 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 5 Nassau-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16½ HANDS high, 4 and 5 years old, long tails, beautiful figures for carriage or coupé, well broken to harness, and of great endurance; perfectly sound. Price $500. Apply to W. BAILY LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st. over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commission shall continue, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sitting shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March, 31, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE IN SUCH SERVICE.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 22, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 21, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863. }

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863 }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership and will continue the business of the late firm of J. T. SMITH & CO., under the same name and style, at the same place, Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.
J. TRUMBULL SMITH,
GEORGE WORTHINGTON,
JAMES N. TOWNSEND.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.
GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
W. A. CHILDS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW YORK, July [illegible] 1863.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTI[illegible]G.

CHEAPEST PRINTER I[illegible] HE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,00[illegible] Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and [illegible] 0 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWS[illegible]ER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'[illegible] establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

360,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,600 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:
Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annullment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:
60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30
☞ Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class	$80	Payable in Currency.
Second-class	50	
Third-class	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,800 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Carrying the United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... July 25
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday .... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday .... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 184[illegible].

[illegible] & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, [illegible] James-slip Ferry and [illegible], at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½. [illegible]—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from [illegible] 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls [illegible] A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at [illegible] rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at [illegible] P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M., Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at [illegible] o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

JULY 26.—THE ONLY REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT, the steamer TAYLOR, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¼, stopping at all the other landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges *Anna Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also Florida & Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BIBLE-HOUSE, 3d-av. and 9th-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., will, by special request, repeat his Essay entitled—*Observations Suggested by a Recent "Plea for City Missions."* Rev. H. B. BARTOW, recently returned from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, will address the meeting. The public are invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND DEATH of the late THOMAS W. QUIRK, Captain of Co. A, 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M., who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1, (D. V.,) will be preached by his Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, in the 34th-st., Reformed Dutch Church, (between 8th and 9th avs.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, July 26—services commencing at 8 o'clock. The members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M., and the friends generally are invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the tenth and last lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Importance of forming Good Habits in Early Life.* Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 8th-av., preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Sermon in the evening to young men, the fourth of the series of "Religion in Social Life." Subject: *Life and its Issues.* Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the Church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited. Circle at same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

PARK TABERNACLE, (CONGREGATIONAL Church,) Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., north of and near Myrtle-av. Services all through the Summer, Sunday Morning and Evening. Lecture SUNDAY, P. M., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, on *Abel, the Type of the Martyr to Truth and Right.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORDst., near Carmine, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Pastor. This Church will continue open, morning and evening, during the months of July and August. Preaching on SUNDAY, Morning and Evening, by the Pastor. Strangers invited. Prayer-meeting before evening sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Spring and Broome sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Prayer-meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

"ALLEGIANCE TO LAW."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the morning at the usual hour.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. J. JONES, and at 7½ in the evening, by Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, Pastor elect. Seamen and friends of seamen invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—Children's service, as usual, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Come and make the children blessings, instead of evils.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. MR. CAMPBELL, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening Dr. J. M. HOW, at 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening sermon, at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. EDWARD J. KOONS, PASTOR OF ST. Mathew's (English) Lutheran Church, Atlantic-st. near Powers, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway, Rev. C. C. GOSS, SUNDAY EVENING, will deliver a discourse and take a collection in behalf of the innocent sufferers of the late riot. Singing by the Sunday School Harmonics.

THE DOOM OF THE NATIONS.—THE MESsenger of the coming King of Glory will preach the word of prophecy relating to the above great theme, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and friends of Christ invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Strangers are very cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. The Rev. WILLIAM H. COOKE, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH IN THE Church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house on SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. MILLS, of Massachusetts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH.—REV. DR. SEELYE (late of Albany) is expected to preach SUNDAY, July 26, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

ONLY $210 FOR A HANDSOME 7-OCTAVE piano-forte, with carved legs, nearly new; has all modern improvements; warranted for five years. Can be seen at BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S, Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., entrance on Baxter. Also, an assortment of instruments of their own manufacture.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG OFFICER, JUST returned from active service on account of his health, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady, with a view to matrimony; his rank is no mean one, and wealth is no object. Address, in all sincerity, CHARLES, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS. Stave.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (Saturday) July 25,
and
EVERY EVENING
until further notice, will be presented John Brougham's grand romantic Drama entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS known to the American Stage,
and bids fair to
ATTRACT CROWDED AUDIENCES
for weeks to come. It has already been witnessed by over 110,000 PERSONS. 110,000 PERSONS.
The Drama will be produced with all its
ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENCE
and the same
STERLING CAST,
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
GORGEOUS SCENERY
and
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
which marked, in so decided a manner, the initial performances. The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, will sustain his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, and sing two songs entitled "Wine, Bright Wine" and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
having entirely recovered from his
RECENT SEVERE INDISPOSITION,
will appear in his incomparable character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
supported by Messrs.

L. R. Shewell,	J. G. Burnett,	J. W. Collier,
E. Lamb,	C. Kingsland,	F. Mordaunt,
Mme. Ponisi,		Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Mrs. L. R. Shewell, her second appearance this season.
the
ENTIRE CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS
attached to this establishment, and
NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES.
During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
will perform choice selections of popular music.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
The superior ventilation of the building renders it
THE COOLEST SUMMER THEATRE
in the country, while the
SPACIOUS GARDEN,
brilliantly illuminated with myriads of gas lights, affords a
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE
during the entr' acts.
The performance commences at 8 and concludes at 10:40.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1863,
BENEFIT OF
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.
This brilliant and talented Company have been performing at the Museum to crowded and delighted audiences the last three weeks, and now
PRESENT THEIR NAMES FOR A BENEFIT,
with the fullest confidence that the patrons of the Museum will
GIVE THEM A BUMPER!
They have prepared a
RICH AND RECHERCHE BILL OF FARE,
embracing a splendid selection from their large collection of
SONGS, DUETS, CHORUSSES,
GLEES, REFRAINS, BREAKDOWNS, &c., &c.,
and with the aid of the celebrated
DENIER BROTHERS,
TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMERS, GYMNASTS, PANTOMIMISTS, &c., trust they will afford the highest gratification to their numerous friends and patrons of the Museum at both their
AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
In addition to these unprecedented attractions may be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
Miss EMILY THORNE and
Mr. MARK SMITH.
Continued success of
MR. SETCHELL AND THE
COMEDY COMPANY.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
Miss EMILY THORNE,
When will be presented Mr. Frank Wood's
Highly successful Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
And, for the last time,
TOM TAYLOR'S
Charming Comedy of
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept. 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

ALL FOR $10—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, or twenty-four writing lessons, $2; instruction day and evening, no vacation, at No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York rooms, No. 62 Bowery. From Rev. A. Bronson: "I take pleasure in recommending Col. PAINE as a respectable man and a complete master of his profession."

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADY FOR MUSIC in N. Y. State Academy; gentleman for piano and singing in first-class female seminary—salary liberal; Baptist lady for English and drawing. Also, other teachers are invited to call.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires an engagement; she is well qualified in the English branches, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of Latin, Spanish, French and music. No objection to go West or to Cuba. Address MINNIE FLOYD, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad; the best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. 154 Andover, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & [illegible]

GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Order of the Day.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State of New-York, upon the return of those regiments of the National Guard, who, upon his order, with a promptness and alacrity which excited the admiration of the whole country, went forth on a sudden call of danger to other States, express to them his thanks for their gallant and successful service, which has been alike honorable to them and to the State whose name and arms they are proud to bear.

By the ready and vigorous assistance thus rendered the soil of Pennsylvania was relieved from the presence of the invader, and aid was given to the National armies which helped to win the victory at Gettysburgh.

The people of the State of New-York will remember with pride and honor with praise their fellow-citizens who had prepared themselves for this great work by a long period of drill and discipline at a time when general encouragement was withheld. It required no little moral courage to uphold our militia system when it had fallen into disrepute; but this has been done by the citizen soldiery of New-York, who have nobly maintained their organization, and by their example and zeal revived a martial spirit throughout the State, which we must regard as our surest protection in the hour ot danger. It has shown the utility of that section of our National Constitution which declares that a "well regulated militia being necessary for the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." So careful were our fathers upon this point, that they exempted the musket from seizure and sale before they placed the tools of the mechanic and the implements of husbandry beyond the reach of the creditor's grasp. They confided the safety of the Republic to the hands of its citizens, and secured to them the musket, as they did the ballot, for the defence of their rights and the protection of their interests. Time has demonstrated their wisdom.

If our militia system is allowed to decay, all our institutions are weakened. The militia is the main strength of the Executive to maintain the laws, put down insurrection and to repel invasion.

Within thirty days the uniformed militia of this State have gone forth to assist their brethren beyond our limits, and have returned to put down riot, arson and robbery at home; they have aided in defending the national flag and honor upon the battle-fields of other States, and, that done, their tread upon the pavements of this great City brought back a sense of security to its disturbed and endangered inhabitants.

It would neither be just to these gallant soldiers nor true to the occasion, in commending their prompt obedience and honorable service, not to add an expression of the gratitude due to them for their just appreciation of their constitutional duties, and the labor and time they have given to preparation for their work of usefulness and honor, which they have now accomplished.

The State of New-York has already furnished 226,000 volunteers to the National service. It now contains with its limits more than 300,000 persons liable to service in its militia.

The proper organization of this great force will not only preserve the power and safety of the State, but enable it to become even more beneficial in its aid to the nation and to other States than it has been heretofore.

The several regiments as they return will report to the commanders of their respective divisions, who will cause this order to be duly published, and to whom such further orders will be issued as may hereafter be deemed necessary.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

THE POLICE AND THE RIOTS.

An Address to the Police Force from the Board of Police Commissioners.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE,
July 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the following address to the force be adopted, published, and read to the men in each Precinct:

To the Metropolitan Police Force:

On the morning of Monday, the 13th inst., the peace and good order of the City was broken by a mob, collected in several quarters of the City, for the avowed purpose of resisting the process of drafting names to recruit the armies of the Union.

Vast crowds of men collected and fired the offices where drafting was in progress, beating and driving the officers from duty.

From the beginning, these violent proceedings were accompanied by arson, robbery and murder.

Private property, unofficial persons of all ages, sexes and conditions were indiscriminately assailed—none were spared except those who were supposed by the mob to sympathize with their proceedings.

Early in the day the Superintendent was assaulted, cruelly beaten, robbed and disabled by the mob, which was engaged in burning the Provost-Marshal's office in Third-avenue, thus in a manner disarranging the organization at the Central Department, throwing new, unwonted and responsible duties upon the Board.

At this juncture the telegraph wires of the Department were cut, and the movement of forces by railroads and stages violently interrupted, interfering seriously with our accustomed means of transmitting orders and concentrating forces.

The militia of the City were absent at the seat of war, fighting the battles of the nation against treason and secession, and there was no adequate force in the City for the first twelve hours to resist at all points the vast and infuriated mob. The police force was not strong enough in any Precinct to make head, unaided, against the overwhelming force. No course was left but to concentrate the whole force at the Central Department, and from thence send detachments able to encounter and conquer the rioters. This course was promptly adopted on Monday morning. The military were called upon to act in aid of the civil force to subdue the treasonable mob, protect life and property, and restore public order.

Under such adverse circumstances you were called upon to encounter a mob of such strength as has never before been seen in this country. The force of militia under Gen. SANDFORD, who were called into service by the authority of this Board, were concentrated by him at, and held, the Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, throughout the contest. The military forces in command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN reported at the Central Department, and there Gen. BROWN established his headquarters, and from there expeditions, combined of Police and military force, were sent out that in all cases conquered, defeated or dispersed the mob force and subjected them to severe chastisement. In no instance did these detachments from the Central Department, whether of police alone or police and military combined, meet with defeat or serious check.

In all cases they achieved prompt and decisive victories. The contest continued through Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and till 11 o'clock Thursday night, like a continuous battle, when it ended by a total and sanguinary rout of the insurgents.

During the whole of those anxious days and nights, Gen. BROWN remained at the Central Department, ordering the movements of the military in carefully considered combinations with the Police force, and throughout the struggle, and until its close, commanded the admiration and gratitude of the Police Department and all who witnessed his firm intelligence and soldierly conduct.

It is understood that he had at no time under his immediate command more than three hundred troops, but they were of the highest order, and were commanded by officers of courage and ability. They cordially acted with, supported and were supported by the Police, and victory in every contest against fearful odds was the result of brave fighting and intelligent command.

In the judgment of this Board, the escape of the City from the power of an infuriated mob is due to the aid furnished the Police by Gen. BROWN and the small military force under his command. No one can doubt, who saw him as we did, that during those anxious and eventful days and nights Gen. HARVEY BROWN was equal to the situation, and was the right man in the right place.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to tender to him in the most earnest and public manner the thanks of the Department and our own.

To the soldiers under his command we are grateful as to brave men who perilled all to save the City from a reign of terror. To Capts. PUTNAM, FRANKLIN and SHELLY, Lieut. RYER and Lieut.-Col. BERENS, officers of corps under the command of Gen. BROWN, we are especially indebted, and we only discharge a duty when we commend them to their superiors in rank and to the War Department for their courageous and effective service.

Of the Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of Police who led parties in the fearful contest, we are proud to say that none faltered or failed. Each was equal to the hour and the emergency. Not one failed to overcome the danger, however imminent, or to defeat the enemy, however numerous. Special commendation is due to Drill Sergeant COPELAND for his most valuable aid in commanding the movements of the larger detachments of Police.

The Patrolmen who were on duty fought through the numerous and fierce conflicts with the steady courage of veteran soldiers, and have won, as they deserve, the highest commendations from the public and, from this Board. In their ranks there was neither faltering nor straggling. Devotion to duty and courage in the performance of it were universal.

The public and the department owe a debt of gratitude to the citizens who voluntarily became special patrolmen, some three thousand of whom, for several days and nights, did regular patrolmen's duty with great effect.

In the name of the public and of the department in which they were volunteers, we thank them.

Mr. CROWLEY, the Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, and the attaches of his department, by untiring and sleepless vigilance in transmitting information by telegraph unceasingly through more than ten days and nights, have more than sustained the high reputation they have always possessed.

Through all these bloody contests, through all the wearing fatigue and wasting labor, you have demeaned yourselves like worthy members of the Metropolitan Police.

The public judgment will commend and reward you. A kind Providence has permitted you to escape with less casualties than could have been expected. You have lost one comrade, whom you have buried with honor. Your wounded will, it is hoped, all recover, to join you and share your honors. It is hoped that the severe but just chastisement which has been inflicted upon those guilty of riot, pillage, arson and murder, will deter further attempts of that character. But if, arising out of political or other causes, there should be another attempt to interrupt public order, we shall call on you again to crush its authors, confident that you will respond like brave men, as you ever have, to the calls of duty, and in future, whenever the attempt may be made, you will have to aid you large forces of military, ably commanded, and thus be enabled to crush in the bud any attempted riot or revolution.

To Gen. CANBY, who, on the morning of Friday, the 17th inst., took command of the military, relieving Gen. BROWN, and to Gen. DIX, who succeeded Gen. WOOL, the public are indebted for prompt, vigorous and willing aid to the Police force in all the expeditions which have been called for since they assumed their commands. Charged particularly with the protection of the immense amount of Federal property and interests in the Metropolitan district, and the Police force charged with the maintenance of public order, the duties of the two forces are always coincident.

Whatever menaces or disturbs one, equally menaces and disturbs the other.

We are happy to know that at all times the several authorities have cooperated with that concert and harmony which is necessary to secure vigor and efficiency in action.

Sergeant YOUNG, of the detective force, aided by Mr. NEWCOMB and other special patrolmen, rendered most effective service in arranging the commissary supplies for the large number of police, military, special patrolmen and destitute colored refugees, whose subsistence was thrown unexpectedly on the department. The duty was arduous and responsible, and was performed with vigor and fidelity. All the clerks of the department, each in his sphere, performed a manly share of the heavy duties growing out of these extraordinary circumstances. The Central Department became a home of refuge for large numbers of poor persecuted colored men, women and children, many of whom were wounded and sick—all of whom were helpless, exposed and poor. Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER, with his accustomed philanthropy, volunteered to be and was appointed to superintend these wretched victims of violence and prejudice, and has devoted unwearied days to the duty. The pitiable condition of these poor people appeals in the strongest terms to the Christian charity of the benevolent and humane. The members of the force will do an acceptable service by calling the attention to their condition of those who are able and willing to contribute in charity to their relief.

Gen. Canby Served with a Writ—He Don't See It.

On Wednesday one of Judge McCUNN's writs of *habeas corpus* was served on Brig.-Gen. CANBY, who was directed to produce the body of a rioter arrested by the military authorities. The General consulted a well-known Democratic lawyer as to what he should do, and was advised to pay no attention to the writ. Yesterday the Judge issued an attachment against the General for contempt, and placed it in the hands of Sheriff LYNCH to serve. The Sheriff also took counsel as to his duty in the premises, and was advised not to serve the attachment. What steps the Judge will take next is not known. It is due to the attorney who applied for the writ against Gen. CANBY to state, that as soon as he ascertained that the person in custody of the military authorities was one of the parties engaged in the late riots he refused to have anything further to do with it.

In this connection it may be stated that it was rumored yesterday that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would instruct the Warden of the City Prison, where most of the rioters are confined, not to obey any more writs of *habeas corpus* issuing from Judge McCUNN's office. If this is done, it will effectually block the game of the City Judge.

The Colored Refugees.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE MERCHANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following notice was issued yesterday:

MERCHANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR SUFFERING COLORED PEOPLE. Depot No. 350 Fourth-street, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Committee of the merchants, for the relief of suffering colored people, held this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that many parties heretofore employing colored men and women are now declining their further employment from fear of molestation by the mob; therefore

Resolved, That merchants, warehousemen, transport companies, and others, are respectfully urged to employ colored men as heretofore, and are requested to rely upon the public authorities for protection.

Resolved, further, That all such cases be reported to the Board.

Resolved, That responsible persons residing out of town, knowing of colored refugees from this City in their neighborhood, be requested to report them to the Committee at their rooms, No. 350 Fourth-street, and aid the Committee in returning such refugees to their accustomed labor as soon as possible.

JONATHAN STURGES, GEO. C. COLLINS,
A. R. WETMORE, J. D. McKENZIE,
J. S. SHULTZ, JOS. B. COLLINS,
Executive Committee.

THE OUTRAGE AT PIER NO. 4, N. R.

The negro who was beaten nearly to death and then thrown overboard by a body of rowdies, at Pier No. 4, N. R., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., appeared yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and giving his name as CHARLES JACKSON, made complaint against one JOSEPH MARSHALL. He states that he was employed at the Revere House, Broadway, and on the above day was going to Pier No. 3; when in the vicinity of Pier No. 4, he was met by a crowd, MARSHALL being among them. One of the men called out "Here's a d—d nigger." The prisoner made a rush towards JACKSON and struck him on the side of the head. The other men then rushed in and commenced beating and kicking him in a most terrible manner. One of them said "Kill the black son of ——." He then struck him on the head with a large stone, which knocked him senseless. He knew nothing after this until he was thrown into the water, which brought him to his senses, when he struck out for the shore and crawled under the pier. Here he found that he had been robbed of $36 in money, his watch and chain taken, and all his clothing gone. He laid under the pier all night, weak and exhausted from fatigue and the injuries received. In the morning he was picked up by the Harbor Police boat. He clearly identified MARSHALL, who thereupon was committed.

Cases of Colored Sufferers.

To Hon. W. C. Noyes, No. 50 Wall-street, New-York:

SIR: I notice, by the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 22d inst., that you are one of the number of noble lawyers who have tendered, free of charge, legal aid to colored sufferers by the late riot. We are told that the claims for redress lie against the City or county, and must be promptly made.

Let me state my case, and how I wish you to proceed with it.

I have been a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, at No. 312 West Twenty-sixth-street, for years. On or about the 13th of June, I left my family and home at the above address, and came here, by due agreement with BURNAP, BRITTAIN, SANFORD and others, Committee of the Board of Education, and took charge of the Colored School. I closed my school for vacation on the 14th inst. On Friday, the 17th, I took an evening boat and proceeded to New-York to visit my family. I went on Saturday morning quietly to my home. I found that the mob had attacked my residence; my own, with other colored families, had been expelled, and I was at once set upon by a mob, with stones, brickbats, &c., with the shout, "Kill the d—d black neager," &c. I left the neighborhood, and after hours' walking about the City, at the peril of my life at every step, I left and returned here without finding my family.

I left my personal property, consisting of books, manuscripts, letters, clothing and furniture, of great value to me. Now, the claim I make, in the first place, is to be protected in my right to return to my home, else how am I to know what I have lost? And this is the case with hundreds of others who are wandering about the suburbs. Justice, mercy and the honor of the City requires that we should at once be recalled to our homes, and let us be visited by responsible parties, who will take estimates of our losses. I am authorized to express to you and others of your profession the thanks of many of my fellow-sufferers; but we fear that, unless we are protected in returning to our homes at once, your kind services will not be available to thousands of the most worthy, since the allotted time must elapse before they can make any estimate. I do not know where my wife is; I am debarred of access to my property. I claim the right as a citizen to visit my home, in order to ascertain what my loss is.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON,
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Before the Mayor—Charged with Riot.

His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, on complaint of JOSIAH PORTER, whose dwelling was burned by a gang of ruffians on the 15th, issued his warrant for the arrest of FREDERICK HAMNIERS, PATRICK POWERS, PATRICK KIERNAN, BERNARD CLARK, PATRICK FAGAN and TERENCE REYNOLDS. The parties were arrested by Officers MCKNIGHT and MARKSLAND, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and yesterday were brought before the Mayor for examination. CLARK and REYNOLDS were discharged, there being not sufficient evidence to hold them.

Against the other parties, especially POWERS, the evidence is strong, Mrs. PORTER testifying positively to their coming to the house, southeast corner of Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday of the riot week, abusing and threatening her, and notifying her to leave the house, as it would be fired at 6 o'clock in the evening; that they entered the house in search of her husband, declaring they would kill him, and left after stealing a few articles. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, she testifies that POWERS and another man came to the house and asked her if she had got out what she wanted to, and if it was ready to be fired; that they cursed her for not having it ready, as he had given her notice in time, and went in supplied with paper, which he stowed in a corner and set fire to; that he also fired the house in two or three other places; the building, which was frame, was speedily destroyed. Another witness, ANN GRAHAM, corroborated Mrs. PORTER's testimony in material points.

The examination was adjourned until this morning—meantime, the parties being committed to the Tombs.

The Court of Inquiry, Staten Island.

The Military Court of Inquiry on the Staten Island riot resumed its setting yesterday morning at Vanderbilt's Landing.

The witnesses examined were Lieuts. CARROLL and POWERS; and the evidence given by these officers was, in all respects, similar to that given by Capt. CANBY and Lieut. FISHER, published in yesterday's TIMES.

After hearing this testimony, Col. WINSLOW, the President, stated that the examination was concluded, and that the Court would render its decision this morning.

There was a large crowd assembled during the time the Court was sitting, and much interest exhibited, but no one was permitted to enter the room save those having business with the Court.

VERDICT CENSURING THE SOLDIERS.—The jury in the case of CHARLES MURPHY, a citizen killed in the late riot at Staten Island, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a gunshot wound received from one of the Hawkins' Zouaves. The jury severely censure the officers having control of the soldiers for having allowed them "to go about with loaded weapons, fire upon the people, commit murder and rob and plunder the inhabitants." The jury set forth that had the officer in command been sober and exercised control over his men there would have been no difficulty with the people.

Three Expeditions of Police and Soldiers in search of Arms.

Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with a squad of twenty men and a company of the Seventh regiment, patroled the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday, from noon until 4 o'clock, in search of stolen arms. They succeeded in recovering two carbines from the house No. 122 East Sixteenth-street, and sixty-four carbines from the armory on the corner of Twenty second-street and Second-avenue, which the rioters had overlooked. This property was conveyed to Police Headquarters.

Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a squad of twenty men, and a Company of the Seventy-first regiment, patrolled the Twenty-ninth Precinct in search of arms; and Sergt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-first, with a squad of twenty men, and a Company of the Seventh regiment, patrolled his own Precinct for the same purpose. The result of the last-named expeditions is not yet known.

Pay of the Eighth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.
STATE ARSENAL, July 25, 1863.

All members of this regiment are hereby notified to assemble at these Headquarters this (Saturday morning,) at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving their pay.

There will be a regimental inspection of the Command at the above place on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. All members are notified to be present at that hour in full fatigue, with black belts.

By order of J. M. VARIAN, Col. Com'dg.
J. MAHON, Acting Adjutant.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. H. Lane, Kansas; S. G. Reed, Oregon; W. P. Shinn, Pittsburgh; S. Bermingham and Jewet Wilcox and family, St. Louis, and L. P. Sanger, Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Jno. P. Putnam, Boston; J. N. Armstrong, Kentucky; John T. Bush, Niagara Falls; B. W. Raymond and J. B. Turner, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. John Hubbard, Tenth regiment New-York Volunteers; Capt. E. W. H. Reed and wife, U. S. A.; Capt. Jay M. Wicks, and Lieut. Jas. H. Reeve, Fortress Monroe; Gardiner Tufts, Washington; and A. R. Wise, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

His Excellency Gov. Seymour left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday for New-Brunswick. He is expected to return on Monday next.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24.

The drafting for the Fourth District was completed this morning.

The draft for the Eighteenth Ward, Third District, is also finished.

The Provost-Marshal, two enrollers and a blind man who drew the envelopes from the wheel, were all drawn, exciting much merriment among the crowd.

All passed off quietly.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day by the various agencies, amounted to $1,550,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 6.

The Fight on Morris Island.

DEATH OF COL. SHAW.

A private dispatch from Fortress Monroe, to the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, says that Col. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment, was killed on the 18th inst., near Charleston.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 22.

Business is quiet.

Butter declined.

Sailed, ship *Shirley*, BROWN, Hong Kong.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales last night, 5,600 bushels White Indiana at $1 20. Other Grains quiet. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—2,340 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Peas. *Exports*—1,080 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 9,700 bushels Corn.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. SICKLES.—Gen. SICKLES endured his journey from Washington to his home here much better than his friends anticipated. He was yesterday comparatively comfortable, and hopes are long to be again in service on the field.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—ready next Wednesday—will contain portraits and character of Gen. MEADE, Admiral FOOTE and WILLIAM COBBETT, with articles on Ethnology, Law of Development, Estimates of Character, The Unity of Man, Phrenology and the Poets, About Lions, Good Manners. PHYSIOLOGY.—Secret of Longevity, The American Man, Physiology in the Pulpit, Circulation of the Blood, Shall We Flog Our Children? Choice of Pursuits—"What Can I Do Best?" Climate and Character, Swimming, and an illustrated article on PHYSIOGNOMY, including NOSES—Their Significance.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

PARTNER WANTED—As landlord of Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., who will invest sufficient capital in the real estate belonging to the institution to secure his interest in its success.

Already doing a business of from $20,000 to $27,000 a year, and unparalleled in beauty of location, it is too extensive for one to manage, and the proprietor is anxious to restrict his cares to the medical department. He might be induced to take an associate physician. Call and examine, or address the proprietor, H. HALSTED.

[Advertisement.]

Superior braid and embroidery stamps, all the latest and best patterns for ladies' and children's dresses, at much less than the usual prices; full set of one dozen either for braid or embroidery, or half of each, at $4. Inks, pads, brushes, etc., with full instructions, $1 extra, collected on delivery or sent free of express charges when the amount is sent with the order.
MME. DEMOREST'S
Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Sanford's Ethiopian Minstrels and Opera Troupe take a benefit to-day—this afternoon and evening—at Barnum's Museum. They give a rich performance, assisted by three famous tight-rope performers and pantomimists, the Denier Brothers. We bespeak for them full houses.

[Advertisement.]

SUBSTITUTES.—1,000 substitutes on hand. Good substitutes furnished, singly or by hundreds, to any party in Pennsylvania, New-England, New-York State, Ohio, Philadelphia, &c. Call on or write to TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, 645 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—On receipt of $1, I will send plain written instructions (private) how to avoid draft, or get exempt if drafted, at a cost of 37½ cents. Address LAWYER, No. 129 Spring-street, Station A, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—J. Galliner and son, Mr. Gay, Master Gay, Mrs. George Richardson, Mrs. J. A. Lum, Miss Toby, Mrs. M. E. Hayes, H. G. Stetson and lady, D. Kelham, D. Kelham, Jr., Major Wheatland, Charles Sanders, James H. Cooke, Mrs. R. L. Van Loom, H. Van Loom, M. McLean, J. M. Pike, H. B. Ingersoll, E. H. Horton, Isaac Black, John H. Skidmore, J. C. More, L. W. Bissell, Wm. Jay, Mrs. Jay, George S. Hancock, James H. Hunt, L. Hunt, John B. Ghio, James Johnson, Fred. Williamson, and 50 in the steerage.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Cope, Capt. Richardson, 17th Massachusetts Volunteers; E. J. Ruland, Thomas Weir.

In bark Dane, from Cape Town, C. G. H.—Thos. McDowell, late U. S. Consul at Cape of Good Hope.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon sets.... 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 57 | Gov. Island.. 2 46 | Hell Gate.. 4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Vive la France, (Dan.,) Gogstad, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Westmoreland, DeCan, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Thatcher, Magoun, (clipper,) Dunbar, San Francisco R. M. Cooley.

Brig Celestine, Fickett, Boston, Heck & Church.

Schooners Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Brave, Gaskill, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Brave, Newton, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Crescup, Hillsburgh; Hannah, Loud, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Maria, Baker, Port Royal, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., July 23, and 32 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Guiding Star, (of Newburyport,) Small, Calcutta March 9, and Sand Heads 12th, with linseed, etc., to master. May 26, passed Cape of Good Hope, and had a heavy westerly gale. July 1, passed a ship's mast, with lower yard attached, apparently a mizzenmast with spider and truss bands, also an iron pin-rail, the mast painted white and burned in several places. 20th inst., lat. 34 37, lon. 69 43, boarded brig Antonio, Matthe, hence for Belise, Hond., 7 days out, who reported that on the 18th inst., in lat. 36, on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, saw a sloop-rigged privateer, with one large gun amidships; saw her chase a large ship. The sloop was of about 100 tons; was confident she was a privateer, as she was quite near her.

Bark Theresa, Jackson, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee, hides, etc., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Dane, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Brabener, Table Bay June 6, with wool, etc., to Corgill & Co.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Orizimbo, Ceres, Boston 4 ds., with kerosene oil barrels, for Jersey City.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Boston 4 ds., with kerosene oil barrels, for Jersey City.

Schr. Maria Pickup, Malsbury, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Eletheura 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Brothers, Hillman, Key West 10 ds., with mdse. to J. Clapp.

Schr. Ralph Post, Kenney, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Corinne, Bibby, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to J. Douglass.

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (of Halifax,) Vigus, Jacmel 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, Payson, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. G. Meyers, Jones, Virginia, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. A. Hammond, Clark, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Rondout, coal, for Providence.

Schr. E. C. Smith, Gorham, Wellfleet 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Evergreen, Wiggins, Greenport, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Chaplin, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Crumpby, New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline M. Wilson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., with stone.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Gertrude, from New-York for Shanghai, arrived at Rio Janeiro June 13, considerably damaged and leaky.

Spoken, &c.

Aleeta—bark, hence for Melbourne, June 25, lat. 2 15 S., lon. 30 W.

Expounder—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, ex. sig. April 22.

Potomac—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, April 22, lat. 10 31 S., lon. 87 48 E.

Zero—schr., hence for Demarara, July 12, lat. 12 38, lon. 59 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel 4th inst., Br. brig Jacmel Packet, for Boston in 3 ds.; schrs. A. B. Bretford, for New-York in 13 days; Benjamin Willis, of and for Boston in 8 ds.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot:

S. D. Morgan & Co.	$250	John W. Hait	$25
W. J. Lyne & Bro.	100	Morris Ketchum	250
Chas. C. Colgate	100	H. E. Moring	25
Wm. Mitchell	50	Rowland Johnson	25
T. B. & W. C. Fowler	25	Cash	6
Jno. Jewett & Sons	100	Joseph Lawrence	100
Cash	25	Thos. Hitchcock	100
Jno. Cunningham	20	Adeline L. Hitchcock	100
E. K.	6	Sarah M. Hitchcock	100
Stacy B. Collins	50	Still & Underhill	25
Porter	5	Cash	10
Edw. Delafield	25	David H. Gildersleeve	55
J. Boorman	20	J. Pyne	5
A, Saratoga Co., N. Y.	2	John G. Sewall	10
Le G. B. Cannon, Burlington, Vt.	100	Du Bois & Vandervoort	50
Morgan Dix	25	A one-armed soldier	1
Robert J. Livingston, New-Brunswick, N. J.	100	Dixon, Fraser & Hallet	25
M. L.	2	Ballard & Co.	100
Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox	10	A Friend	10
Emily C. Macy	20	G. W. Cropsey, Millstone, N. J.	10
Geo. W. Mills (colored)	10	By F. C. Doremus:	
C. L. Spencer	300	From Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	100
Jas. Boorman Johnston & Co.	200	From Paton, Stuart & Co	100
Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury	100	From A. Iselin & Co.	100
Dike Bros	50	From F. Skinner & Co.	100
Reynolds & Cushman	50	From C. F. Dambmann & Co.	50
Miss Jane Newhall Cushman	10	From Wm. Brand & Co.	25
Miss Sarah Sommers Cushman	10	Cash	25
Kemp, Day & Co.	50	John Patterson	10
Cash	40	A Mite	10
William Wood	50	F. M. & W. A. Shephard	25
H. G. W.	20	Mrs. Geo. Mackenzie	20
		Naylor & Co.	200
		W. & A. N.	25
		R. R. Fox	106

Total.....$4,037 00
Previously acknowledged.....23,625 56
Total to date.....$27,662 56
JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

S. HERMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, a large lot of first-class household furniture removed to our store, viz: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suite, five easy chairs, marble-top washstands, bureaus and tables, black walnut and mahogany tables, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, blankets, &c., bookcases, mirrors, stoves, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. The above sale is well worth the attention of dealers.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.
Extract of Buchu.....$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla.....$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.
☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.
IODINE WATER.
A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms. Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.
Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.